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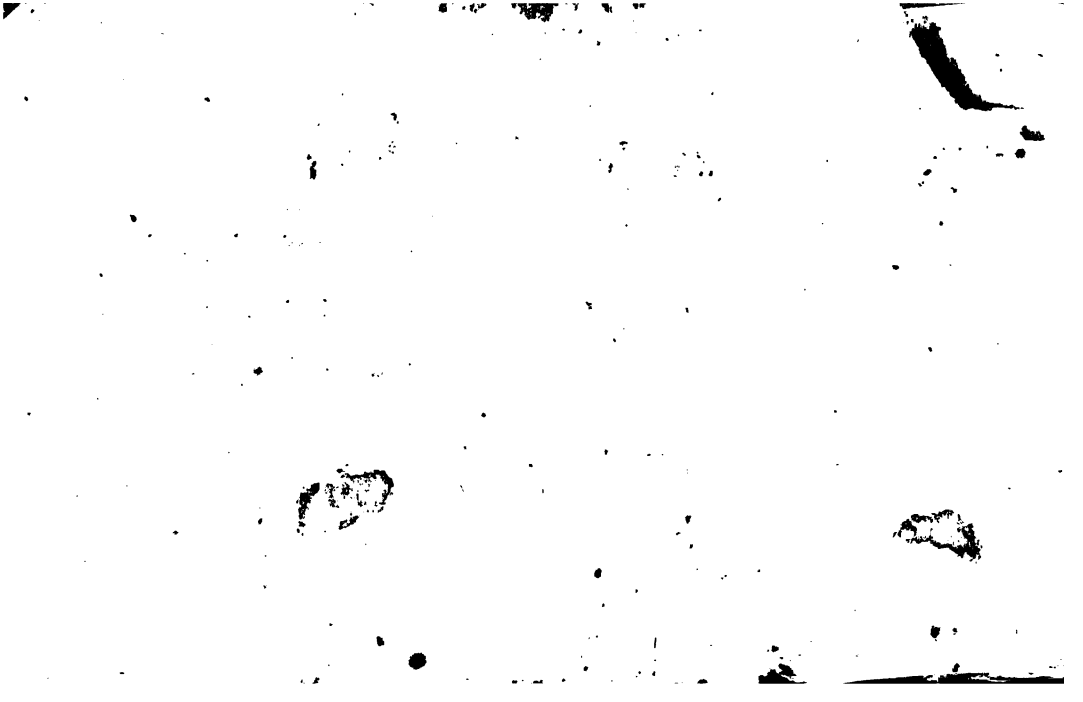


RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following opinions of the peculiar plan and execution of this work are from the most respectable sources, and principally from gentlemen whose lives are devoted to the interests and advancement of education.

From the Journal of Science and Arts, by BENJAMIN SILLIMAN *of Yale College.*

The principal object of the author, was, to give Geography that scientific arrangement which has been so successfully applied to other branches of study. Little or no use has hitherto been made, by the greater number of writers, of the important *principles of classification*, in reducing geography to *the form of a science*, and thus increasing the facility of acquiring and retaining its details. The work is accompanied by an Atlas on a new and ingenious plan. We think Mr. Woodbridge has succeeded well in his design, and deserves the thanks and the patronage of the community.

Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, D. D. *late President of Princeton College.*

The plan is ingenious and quite original. It is admirably adapted to the capacities of the young; and cannot fail to arrest and fix their attention. The study of geography will no longer prove an irksome task, to perplex the mind and burden the memory; but will become a delightful exercise, a sort of mental recreation, which will continually cheer and enliven the pupil's exertions, and prompt him forward, almost unconsciously, to the attainment of one of the most difficult, useful, and ornamental branches of education.

Rev. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT MOORE, D. D.; *late President of Amherst College.*

The plan is new, ingenious, and interesting. The author has formed his plan with a due respect to the laws of mind. A correct classification and arrangement of the objects of knowledge, comprised in any of the sciences, is of primary importance. The work is, in my opinion, the best fitted of any thing I have seen, to excite in the learner an interest in attending to the science of Geography, to facilitate his progress, and to discipline his mind.

Rev. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, *Professor in Yale College.*

Mr. Woodbridge's Geographical Works are, in my view, distinguished by a rich variety of matter, a felicity of classification, and an accuracy of detail, which render them peculiarly valuable as text books in the instruction of young persons of both sexes.

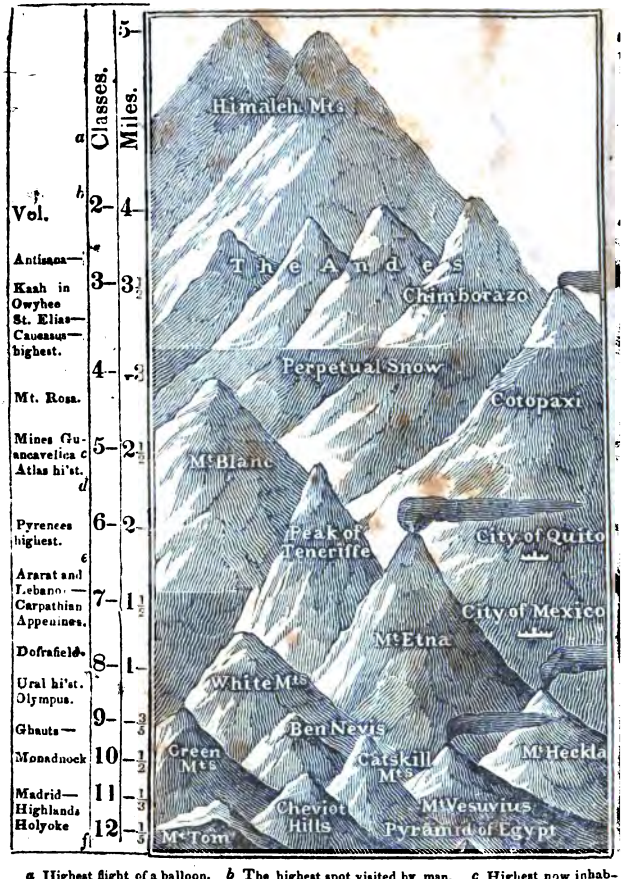
Rev. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET, *Principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.*

I have no doubt, one month's trial of it will satisfy the father of a family, or the intelligent master of a school, that it combines advantages, which render it superior to any book of the kind, for a similar purpose, now extant.

Ten editions of this work, consisting of more than 100,000 copies, have been disposed of since its first publication, and the demand is still increasing. It is claimed that *more intelligence*, and a greater amount of knowledge can be drawn from this work and *retained in the mind*, than can be procured from any similar work for schools extant.—An elegant edition has recently been published in England, under favorable prospects of a general introduction in that kingdom.

COMPARATIVE HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS.

See Sect. XLVII. P. 25.



a Highest flight of a balloon. *b* The highest spot visited by man. *c* Highest now inhabited, Antisana. *d* Highest limit of pines at the Equator. *e* do. of oaks. *f* St. Peter's church at Rome. The Highlands are in New-York. Mt. Holyoke in Massachusetts. Monadnock in New Hampshire.

RUDIMENTS

OF

GEOGRAPHY,

ON A NEW PLAN,

DESIGNED TO ASSIST THE MEMORY BY

Comparison and Classification;

WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS OF

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, & CURIOSITIES.

ACCOMPANIED WITH

AN ATLAS,

EXHIBITING THE PREVAILING RELIGIONS,

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT, DEGREES OF CIVILIZATION,

AND THE COMPARATIVE SIZE OF

TOWNS, RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS.

BY WILLIAM C. WOODBRIDGE, A. M.

Author of a system of "Universal Geography."

ELEVENTH EDITION,

FROM THE THIRD IMPROVED EDITION,

WITH CORRECTIONS.

HARTFORD:

OLIVER D. COOKE AND CO.

.....

1829.

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DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, *ss.*

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the first day of May, in the forty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America, William C. Woodbridge of the said district, and Emma Willard, of the district of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as authors and proprietors in the words following to wit: "Rudiments of Geography on a new plan, designed to assist the memory by comparison and classification; with numerous engravings of manners, customs, and curiosities; accompanied with an Atlas, exhibiting the prevailing religions, forms of government, degrees of civilization and the comparative size of towns, rivers, and mountains. By William C. Woodbridge, A. M." In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to an Act, entitled, "an Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

CHARLES A. INGERSOLL,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

A true copy of Record, examined and sealed by me.

CHARLES A. INGERSOLL,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

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PREFACE

TO THE THIRD EDITION.

It is by *comparing* facts of the same kind, by arranging them in *classes* and reducing them to *general principles*, that so much simplicity and beauty have been given to modern works of science. We are not now compelled to learn every fact in philosophy by itself; but a single statement or principle is given, which includes a thousand particulars, and enables us to judge correctly in many cases where we have no other means of information.

This valuable method of instruction has not been generally adopted in systems of Geography. Most works on this science are arranged in a manner which seems only adapted to a gazetteer, or a book of reference. Every variety of information, in politics, history, topography, and natural science, is collected under the head of each country; and facts of the same kind are usually scattered under so many different heads, that it is a laborious task to form correct views of any single subject. The hope of applying the principles so much valued in other sciences to Geography, induced the author to undertake the present work. The merit of some already published would otherwise have rendered it unnecessary. That the execution is imperfect, is almost a matter of course, in a first essay. The narrow limits also to which he was confined, and the danger of encroaching too much at once on established methods, prevented the full execution of his plan. In a larger work, which is now in press, the system has been rendered more complete and extensive.

The importance of gaining general views on every subject which the mind can comprehend, is generally acknowledged. The traveller who ascends an eminence from which he can overlook a great city at a single glance, with an experienced guide to point out the most prominent buildings and remarkable objects, is prepared to examine every part with more interest, and will gain a more distinct conception of the whole, than he could ever attain by wandering from one street to another. The painter observes the outlines of a landscape before he attends to the smaller objects. The anatomist studies the skeleton of the human frame, before he examines its minute organs. On the same principles,

the student in Geography should fix the great outlines of the subject in his mind, before he attempts to learn those minute particulars which form only the "filling up" of the picture. Indeed, this method of study is peculiarly applicable to this subject. Climate, productions, religion, and civilization, have their own limits, which are not dependent on the will of kings, or the changing boundaries of states.

In the present work, every subject of this kind, is considered as belonging to General Geography. A chapter is devoted to each subject, that the pupil may receive deep and distinct impressions before another is introduced; and general statements are made which include the most important facts on this subject in every portion of the world. In the same manner, those characteristics of a great division of the earth, which are similar in all its countries, are described by a single remark, and the pupil is referred to this, instead of repeating it for each country. Thus, when it is stated that savage nations "have little knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts," (p. 48,) the pupil knows of course, after examining the state of nations on his chart, that this is true of the Siberians, the Indians, &c. When he is told that the countries of the Torrid Zone produce the "finest fruits and the most beautiful vegetables," (p. 38,) the mere inspection of his map will show him that this is the fact in Hindoostan, Guinea, &c. In the same manner, when he learns that the Northern Countries of Europe "have neither spring nor autumn" like ours, (p. 107,) he need not be told again that this is the case in Sweden, Norway, and Lapland. By this method the time, and space, and effort of memory, which would be necessary in repeating the statement under each country, are saved, and the comparison renders the idea more valuable to the learner.

In acquiring a knowledge of Physical Geography, this method is particularly useful. When subjects so unchanging as the climate and productions of the earth, are associated with its political divisions, the pupil is not only liable to great inaccuracy in his views, but will often find his ideas thrown into confusion, by the frequent changes in the names, extent, and boundaries of states. But on the plan proposed, some degree of permanency is given to our knowledge, and much of this inconvenience is avoided. The natural features of every portion of the globe remain the same, whatever names or states may be found within it. In addition to this, we can often judge with correctness of countries unexplored by travellers, from knowing the region in which they lie. To supply the deficiencies of general views, it is only

necessary to state under the head of each country, the important peculiarities which distinguish it from others in the same region, or in a similar state of society.

In this work the principle of comparison is also applied to the difficult subject of numbers; and mountains, rivers, cities, &c. are arranged in classes, according to their size. This method not only "relieves the memory from a fruitless burden, by substituting a few numbers for many," but it leads to those comparisons of known with unknown objects, without which numbers are of little value.

In every part of the work, the author has also kept the principle in view, that no language can impress ideas so deeply on the mind as *information addressed to the eye.* It is peculiarly important to adopt this method in a science that treats chiefly of *visible objects*, of which it is impossible to gain a complete idea without inspection or delineations. A description cannot give so distinct views of the geography of a country as a *map;* and no words can so fully convey the idea of a remarkable custom or curiosity as a *drawing* or *engraving.*

On these principles is founded the plan which forms the basis of the following work, of obliging the pupil, by means of questions, to acquire his knowledge of natural geography almost entirely from an atlas. In order to furnish a more complete delineation of countries, the class of each object is marked upon it in the maps of this work; and by means of distinct numbers and characters, they exhibit, not only the *place* of rivers, mountains and cities, but their *size*, the *capitals* of countries, and the seats of *universities.* In the Chart of the inhabited world, not only the *situation* and *outlines* of countries are shown, but their *population, government, religion, and state of civilization.* In the View of Regions and Climates, the same countries are exhibited with lines which mark their *climate*, and point out in the list of animals and vegetables, such as are usually found in them. With the same objects in view, a series of *engravings* has been selected from the works of distinguished travellers and other authors, many of which will be found to convey ideas which no description could have furnished.

It has been proved by experience that the various methods described, not only oblige the pupil to understand what he is learning, but increase his interest in the study. They are also fitted to improve his mind, to give him the habit of arranging his knowledge, and to assist him in forming those general views which are so important to the correctness of his judgment on all subjects. To aid still farther

in the same object, the travels on the map are introduced, and many questions are asked, which require the pupil to apply his knowledge in a manner calculated to exercise his reason as well as his memory. It has also been the author's aim throughout the work, to lose no opportunity of cultivating the moral feelings as well as the intellectual powers of those who may study it, and to teach them how to value the privileges of a free, enlightened, and Christian country.

The plan of teaching Geography from the maps, and the "interrogative system," usually ascribed to Guy and Goldsmith, were used in this country before the introduction of their works, by the Rev. William Woodbridge, formerly of Newark, New Jersey, and adopted in books prepared for his pupils. The plan of this work was formed by the author in 1813, and some materials collected; but from the pressure of other avocations and ill health, it was not executed until 1821. After the printing of the first edition was commenced, the author learned with surprise, that Mrs. Willard, Principal of the Female Seminary at Troy, in the State of New-York, had begun to prepare, and designed to publish a system of geography on a plan of classification and arrangement corresponding, in some respects, with singular exactness, to that of the present work, but not including the views of moral and physical geography found on the charts, or the engravings illustrating customs and curiosities. It was thought desirable that both should unite in the support of one work, composed of the Modern Geography then prepared by the author, and a system of Ancient Geography which had been used by Mrs. Willard in the instruction of her pupils. The Ancient Geography has been recently published, and from the opinion of competent judges, it is hoped will be found a valuable acquisition to schools, both for the simplicity and excellence of its plan.

The author has availed himself of the suggestions of Mrs. Willard in improving the arrangement of the tables and a few other parts of this work, and adding some questions; but in all other respects it remains as prepared by himself. The coincidence of the plan with that of Mrs. Willard, and the result of long experience in its use in the well known seminary at Troy, will be seen in the following extracts from her preface, which will be found at length in the first edition, and to which the author takes pleasure in referring as an interesting exhibition of the principles on which this work is founded.

"Although this system has never before been published, yet it has been brought to the full test of experiment. It is nearly eight years since I began to teach geography in the method here recommended. Intending to publish my plan of instruction, I carefully watched its operation on the minds of my pupils, while at the same time I studied in reference to it, the most approved systems of the philosophy of the mind. My success in teaching from it far surpassed my own expectations, and I have often said, that if I had acquired any reputation as a teacher, I owed it as much to my method of instruction in geography, as to any one circumstance. The system of modern geography here presented to the public contains that method; yet strange as it may appear, Mr. Woodbridge originated and wrote it."

—"Of all the branches of study which my pupils learn, geography taught in this manner is that which they most easily call to recollection; and this is the case, whether the examination takes place after the lapse of a few months or a few years."

A second edition of this work was required within six weeks after the publication of the first, and no time was allowed for discovering defects, by its use. The unexpected demand for a third edition before the expiration of a year, calls for the gratitude of the author to those who have favoured him with their countenance and remarks. He has endeavoured to make the only return in his power, by correcting the defects discovered by the aid of their experience and observation, and hopes the work will better deserve the approbation it has received. He has been careful, however, to make such *alterations* only as an experienced teacher believed would produce no serious inconvenience to schools, and to preserve the *same paging*, except in a few cases where an alteration was indispensable. The whole work is numbered on the plan of Blair, and the more difficult parts are printed in a smaller type. Comparative views of cities have been annexed to each quarter of the world. A new and more full account of climates, animals, and vegetables is given; and an enlarged table or chart, exhibiting their geographical situation, is affixed to the Atlas. The isothermal lines, or boundaries of various climates, are marked from a careful examination of the productions of every portion of the world, compared with the mean annual temperature of places, as ascertained by Baron Humboldt. In order to furnish this chart, it was necessary to reduce the size and expense of the former map and chart of the world; but the amount of information they contain is the same as before.

REMARKS ON THE METHOD OF USING THE WORK.

In the use of this work, it is intended that the pupil should derive most of his information from a careful examination of the maps and chart, as the only substantial basis of a knowledge of geography. No pains should be spared to render this part of the subject familiar to his mind. To effect this object, the questions have been made as numerous and particular as the limits of such a work will allow, and it is not designed to give him any information in words, which he can obtain from the maps.

It is particularly important that the pupil should early be made familiar with the *points of the compass* in the place where he is, and on the map, and with the divisions of a country founded on them, as exhibited in the figure, page 19. This is necessary, that he may be able to describe without hesitation the source and course of rivers, the situation of places, &c. To aid in this, he should be accustomed to place the upper part of the map towards the North.

At first he should be required to answer the questions concerning boundaries, rivers, &c. with the map before him, and to point to the part he is describing, that the instructer may be assured that he understands what he is repeating. But he should be taught, as soon as possible, to fix the image of the map in his mind, and repeat from this entirely. When this is effected, with the maps and chart of the present work, it is evident that the great difficulties of the study will be overcome, and the most important facts of natural and political geography will be impressed on his memory, in such a manner as not to be easily forgotten.

The author knows no method of study so well fitted to accomplish this object, as that of drawing maps *by the eye*. After the pupil has become familiar with a map, let him draw on a slate the outline of one country at a time, commencing with the lines of latitude and longitude, and using these as guides. He should do this at first perhaps, by some easy mode of measuring, but ultimately, *by the eye alone*. Let him repeat this until he is able to draw the same outline from *memory*. Let him proceed by the same steps to draw sketches, including the mountains and rivers, with their names and those of the countries or seas around, and afterwards to mark the places of the principle cities.

After a class have had some practice in this exercise, their knowledge may be easily tested and the countries they have gone over reviewed, by an application of the Lancasterian method of instruction, which the celebrated author of that system does not appear to have made.

Let the pupils be seated at a desk before the instructer, each with a small slate, and a set of directions like the following be given them.

Draw the outlines of England.—Write the names of the seas and countries around it.—Draw the river Thames—the Severn, &c.—Mark the place of London—of Liverpool, &c.

Let each direction be executed by all at once, in silence, and their slates then exhibited to the instructer for correction. It is believed that no method of examination will be more rapid, or more decisive as to the knowledge of the pupils, and that none will excite more interest in their minds. The same method may be applied to the Chart also.

The work is intended to comprise all that is necessary for those who wish to acquire the *rudiments* of the science. In the present edition, the more difficult parts are put in a small type, to be reserved for a revisal or for the use of older pupils, and questions of a similar kind are marked (*II.*) But so great a variety is found in the capacity of different pupils at the same age, that the judgment of the instructer only can decide in a particular case, what portions should be learned at first. In studying it for the first time it is not necessary, and will not usually be advisable, that the pupil should be required to recollect the *classes* of cities, rivers, &c. In examining the maps, the numbers which indicate them will scarcely fail to make an impression on his memory, and he will be better prepared to attend to these, and to the "general views," after he has gained some familiarity with the subject.

The questions are more numerous than in other school geographies, in order to direct the pupil to *every thing* which is essential for him to learn, (except in some parts to be committed to memory,) and to furnish in this way, not so much a system of Geography, as *a course of geographical instruction.* But it will contribute much to his improvement, if, as he advances, the instructer will vary and multiply his inquiries, particularly with reference to latitudes and longitudes, and the distances and bearings of places and countries from each other. In the present edition, where any perplexity may occur in finding the answer to a question, a reference is made to the map or the section of the work which contains it.

It is advised by some instructers, that even in commencing this study, the natural geography of all the great portions of the world should be learned, before any attention is paid to the description of any particular countries. Where this method is preferred, the necessary questions will be found following the account of each quarter of the world.

It is particularly recommended that the pupil be early taught the correct pronunciation of names, by reading a portion in the accented tables, at the end of this work, every day.

The plan of the present work is to embrace every thing as much as possible in general descriptions, to be applied to particular countries included in them. In order to gain the full advantage of the system, it is important often to call up the pupil's attention and refresh his memory, by questions referring to these descriptions. The following questions furnish an example of this mode of examination. They may be used for a general review of the book, and made more or less minute, according to the views of the instructer, and the capacity of the pupil.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEWING,

To be answered for each country.

In what Zone and what part of it is ———?* What is the general climate of that part of the Earth? (*See description of Zones and Climates.*) What is the state of civilization? (*See Chart.*) Describe that state. (*See article Civilization.*) What is the government? (*See Chart.*) Describe that government. (*See article government.*) What is the religion? (*See Chart.*) Describe this religion. (*See article Religon.*)

To which division of ———† does ———* belong? What is the general climate of these countries, and of that part of ———* in the same latitude? What are generally their exports? What is the character of the people? (*See description of the country, and of that division of America, Europe, Asia, or Africa, to which it belongs.*) What is the population, and how does it compare with the United States? (*See Chart.*)

In what region as to climate is it situated? (*See table of Climates.*) What vegetables may you expect in it? (*See Table.*) What animals? What is the state of its manufactures? (*See article Manufactures.*) What can you say of its commerce? (*See Commerce.*) What is the state of literature and education? (*See Literature.*)

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* Here insert the name of the country.

† Here insert the name of the quarter of the globe to which it belongs.

RUDIMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the Earth.

1. It has been found by sailing round the Earth, that it is a vast globe or ball.

This is also proved by the circular shadow of the Earth on the Moon in an Eclipse, and by the appearance of a ship at sea, where the highest part is always seen first.

2. The Earth is inhabited on all sides by men and animals, and covered with trees and vegetables, which are kept on it by the attraction of gravitation.

ASTRONOMY.

3. The Earth is one of the planets or moving stars, which revolve round the Sun, described in the science of Astronomy.

4. There are seven *primary planets* in our system, revolving round the Sun in the following order; beginning at the Sun. 1. Mercury; 2. Venus; 3. the Earth; 4. Mars; 5. Jupiter; 6. Saturn; 7. Herschel or the Georgium Sidus. The paths of these planets round the Sun are called their *orbits*, and are represented in the figure on the following page.

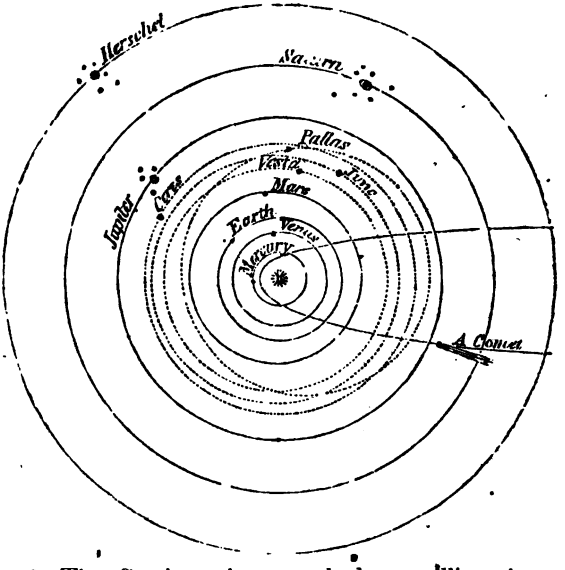
5. There are 18 *secondary planets* or moons, revolving round these primaries, of which the Earth has 1, Jupiter 4, Saturn 7, and Herschel 6.

6. Four very small planets, called *asteroids*—Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, have been discovered, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

7. Besides these, more than 400 *comets*, or stars with bright trains, have been seen revolving round the Sun.

8. All these bodies form the Solar System, and receive their light and heat from the Sun in the centre.

The Solar System.



9. The *Sun* is an immense body, a million times larger than the earth, and 95 millions of miles from us. It is 883,000 miles in diameter, and turns on its own axis in 25 days.

10. *Mercury* is a small planet so near the Sun that it is seldom seen.

Venus is a bright star, nearly as large as the Earth. When it rises a short time before the sun it is called the Morning Star; when it sets soon after the Sun, the Evening Star.

The *Earth* is nearly 8000 miles in diameter, moving round the Sun in one year or 365 days 6 hours, at the rate of 68,000 miles an hour.

Mars, is a planet much smaller than the Earth, of a red, fiery colour.

Jupiter, is nearly 1500 times larger than the Earth, and the largest of all the planets.

Saturn, is 1000 times larger than the Earth, surrounded by a broad, flat ring.

Herschel, the most distant of the planets, is 90 times as large as the Earth, but is seldom seen without a telescope.

11. The Moon is only 2180 miles in diameter. It is 240,000 miles from the Earth, and revolves round it in 27½ days.

12. The revolution of the Earth round the Sun is called the annual or yearly revolution, and causes the changes of the seasons.

13. Besides this revolution, the Earth turns, like a wheel, on its own axis, once in 24 hours; and as the Sun enlightens only one half the globe at once, each part is alternately in the light and shade.

This motion causes day and night, and is called the diurnal or daily revolution.

14. The other planets have similar revolutions, but in various times.

The diameters, distances and motions of the planets are described in the following table.

	Diameter in miles.	Distance from the sun in miles.	Day, or revolution on axis.	Year, or revolution round sun.	Hourly motion in orbit.
Mercury	3,000	36 millions.	unknown.	3 months.	111,000
			hrs. m.		
Venus	7,600	68 do.	23 20	7 do.	81,000
Earth	7,900	95 do.	23 56	12 do.	68,000
Mars	4,200	144 do.	24 39	23 do.	56,000
Jupiter	89,000	491 do.	9 55	12 years.	30,000
Saturn	79,000	901 do.	10 16	29½ do.	22,000
Herschel	35,000	1800 do.	unknown.	83½ do.	15,000

15. The comets move irregularly, sometimes coming very near the Sun, and then flying off beyond the most distant planet.

Only a few have been known to return, and at intervals of 75, 100, or 200 years.

16. The remaining stars are called *fixed stars*, because they keep nearly the same place in the heavens from age to age. They may be distinguished from the planets by their twinkling light.

About 1000 may be seen in a clear night, by the eye; but from the examinations made with telescopes it is probable that there are many millions.

They are at an immense distance from us, and are supposed by many to be suns in other systems, like our solar system.

Questions. I.—What is Geography? What is the figure of the Earth? How is it known? How many planets are there? How many moons or secondary planets? How many asteroids and comets? What system do these bodies form? Describe Mercury—Venus—the Earth—Mars—Jupiter—Saturn—Herschel—the Moon.

What is the revolution of the earth round the Sun called, and what does it cause? What other motion has the Earth, and what does it cause? Have the other planets the same motion?

Leave questions marked (II.) for Review.

II. Mention the diameters of the planets in order. (*See the table.*) What is the distance of each planet from the Sun? What is the day of each of the planets? What is the year of each? How many miles do they move in an hour? Describe the comets. How many comets have been known to return? What are the remaining stars called, and why? How many fixed stars can be seen with the naked eye, and how many are there supposed to be? What are they supposed to be?

EXPLANATIONS

Preparatory to the use of the Maps.

17. The most correct representation of the Earth's surface, with the proper distance and size of its parts is an *artificial globe*.

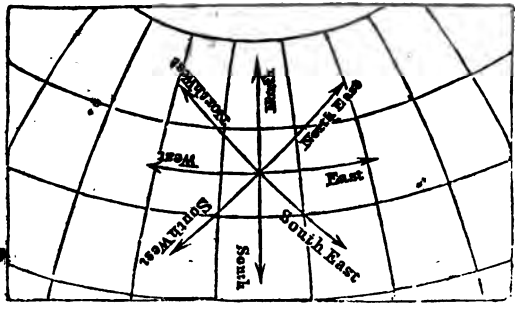
18. A *Map* is a picture of the surface of the Earth as it would appear to a person at some distance above it.

19. A *Chart* is a representation of the surface of the Earth, as if it were spread out on a plane or level, used chiefly by Mariners.

20. There are four *cardinal points* of the compass, North, South, East, and West; marked N.—S.—E.—W.

East is that part of the heavens in which the Sun rises, and West, that part in which it sets. When we stand with our right hand to the East, the West is on our left, North before us, and South behind us.

21. On a Map or Chart, the Upper part is always North, the bottom South, the right hand East, and the left hand West, as represented in the following figure.



Points of the Compass.

22. Between the cardinal points are marked four others, North-East, South-East, North-West, South-West. These are marked N. E.–S. E.–N. W.–S. W.

23. The *course* of a river is that point of the compass towards which the river runs. The *course* or *direction* of one place from another is that point of the compass towards which it lies.

24. The various parts of a country, or portions of the earth, are also named according to the points of the compass, the middle being called the interior, as in the figure below.

North-western part.	Northern part.	North-eastern part.
Western part.	Interior, or Central part.	Eastern part.
South-western part.	Southern part.	South-eastern part.

Parts of a Country.

Questions.—What is the most correct representation of the Earth? What is a Map, and what a Chart? What are the four Cardinal points? Which point of the compass is East? How do you find the rest after knowing this? Where are these points on Maps and Charts? What points are there between the four principal points? What is the course of a river? What is the direction of one place from another? How are the different parts of a country sometimes named?

In finding the points of the compass on the Map, the pupil must always remember, that as the Map is a picture of a Globe, the lines drawn North, and South, and East and West, are not generally straight, but curved to represent circles; he must therefore trace the points of the compass according to these lines.

Thus on a Map of the World, the Azores are South from Iceland, though they appear to be South-east; and Newfoundland is South-west, though it appears to be South. So Iceland is West from Norway, though it seems to be North-west.

Questions.—What is East of Greenland? What is South of Iceland? What is east of Iceland? What is West of the Azores? What is South-west of these islands? In what direction is Spitzbergen from Greenland? Greenland from Spitsbergen? The West-Indies from the Azores? What places do you find South of Spitsbergen, down to the South pole? In what direction is Kamschatka from Iceland? Iceland from Kamschatka?

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH,

With Questions on the Map of the World.

25. When we look on a map of the world, we see that a greater part of the surface of the earth is covered with a vast collection of water. It is divided by geographers into five principal parts, called *oceans*—the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, the Northern, and the Southern Oceans.

26. Oceans are the habitation of innumerable fish, which furnish food to a large part of mankind.

27. The waters of the ocean purify the air by their incessant motion; and the vapours, which rise from them, fall in rain and snow to water the earth.

28. They are always nearly of the same temperature; and the winds which blow from them cool the earth in summer, and warm it in winter.

They are perpetually circulating in currents, which carry the warm water of hot countries to colder ones, and bring back cold water to cool the warmer regions.

29. Oceans also serve as the highway from one part of the globe to another; and make it easy to obtain, by commerce, the valuable productions of all climates, and the useful knowledge of all nations.

Questions.—How much of the surface of the Earth is covered with water? How are its waters divided?

How are oceans useful in furnishing us food? What effect have they on the air, and what benefit do we receive from their vapours? What effect have they on the temperature of the earth? What currents have they? Are they of any use in commerce?

30. In the midst of the waters which surround the globe, are two large portions of land, not divided by water, which are called *continents*. They are called the Eastern and Western Continents, because one is found in each hemisphere.

31. The land on the globe is also divided by geographers into four smaller portions, called *quarters*—Europe, Asia and Africa, on the Eastern Continent; and America on the Western, including North and South America.

To these may be added the islands of the Pacific Ocean, divided into Australasia and Polynesia.

32. The quarters of the globe are divided into smaller portions, called *countries*, each of which usually contains men of one nation, speaking the same language.

Countries are divided into *states* or *provinces*, containing *cities*, *towns* and *villages*. An *empire* is composed of many countries united under one government.

Questions.—What large portions of land do we find on the globe? What are they called? How is the Eastern Continent bounded, or what ocean is on the N. and what on the E. S. and W.? (*See the map of the world for these questions and others.*) How is the western Continent bounded? What other divisions of the land are there? What ocean must we cross in going from Europe to America? What one going from Asia to America?

In what direction is Europe from America? In what direction from Europe are Asia and Africa? How is North America bounded? South America? Europe? Asia? Africa? Where are Australasia and Polynesia? How are these great portions of the globe divided? How are countries divided? What is an empire?

33. When a part of the ocean is almost surrounded by land, it is called a *sea*. A salt lake is also called a *sea*, as the Caspian Sea and Sea of Aral, in Asia.

Questions.—What is a sea? What seas separate Europe from Asia and Africa? What seas are there E. of Asia, and what S. of it? What sea is between Africa and Asia? Where

is the North Sea? What sea is N. of South America? What lakes are called seas, and where are they?

34. The narrow passage of water into a sea, or between two portions of land, is called a *strait*.

A wider passage is called a *channel*.

A *sound* is a channel or strait which may be sounded, or whose depth may be measured with a line.

Questions.—What is a strait? What are the straits of the Mediterranean and Red Seas? What straits connect the Pacific and Artic Oceans? What straits south of South America? What is a channel? What channel between Africa and Madagascar? What is a sound?

35. When a part of the ocean runs up into the land, with a broad opening, it is called a *gulf* or *bay*.

A *harbour* is a small bay where ships may anchor.

A *road* is a part of a sea near a coast, where ships may ride or lie at anchor.

Questions.—What is a gulf or bay? What gulf is S. of North America? What W. of Africa? What bay S. of Asia? What is a harbour? A road?

36. An *island* is a tract of land, smaller than a continent, entirely surrounded by water.

Questions.—What is an island? What very large island lies S. E. from Asia? What others near it? What one E. of Africa? What Islands W. of Europe? What between North and South America? What are some of those in the Pacific Ocean? What is the largest island on the globe?

37. That part of the continent, or main land, which lies next to the sea, is called the *shore* or *coast*.

Questions.—What is a coast? What countries are on the western coast of Africa? What on the eastern coast of North America? What on the western?

38. When a point of land on the coast projects into the sea, it is called a *cape*. A high cape is called a *promontory*.

Questions.—What is the southern cape of America? What is that of Africa? What of Hindoostan? What is the most western cape of Africa? The most eastern of South America?

What is the northern cape of Europe? Of North America? The southern of Greenland? What is a promontory?

39. When a portion of land runs out into the sea, joined to the continent only by a narrow strip or neck of land, it is called a *peninsula.*

South America and Africa are the largest peninsulas.

Questions.—What is a peninsula? Mention some on the globe. What peninsula in Asia? What in Europe?

40. The neck of land which joins a peninsula to the main land is called an *isthmus.*

Questions.—What isthmus joins S. America to N. America? What one joins Africa to Asia?

DESERTS.

41. *Deserts* are immense tracts of land usually level, on which no water is found, and plants cannot grow.

42. The most remarkable desert known is the Sahara of Africa, a vast plain of burning sand, 2000 or 3000 miles long, with fertile spots scattered here and there in it, like islands in the ocean.

Questions.—What are deserts? Which is the most remarkable?

Younger pupils should omit all that is printed in small type, (marked with Roman numerals, as XLIII.) until they review the book.

XLIII.

a. Other parts of Africa, and some parts of Arabia and Persia are covered with similar deserts.

b. The desert of Cobi or Shamo in Asia is a lofty, cold region, 1500 miles long.

c. A large part of Siberia and the northern parts of North America are made almost deserts, by perpetual frost.

d. Sometimes immense plains are found covered with grass,—in Asia called *steppes*, in South America, *pampas*,—and in the United States, *prairies.*

Questions.—In what other countries are there deserts? Describe that of Cobi. What is the state of Siberia and parts of N. America? What plains are sometimes found?

MOUNTAINS.

44. *Mountains* are vast prominences on the surface of the earth. Some, which send forth fire and smoke from their tops, are called *volcanoes.*

45. The tops of the loftiest mountains are about five miles above the level of the sea.

They appear vast to us; but they are no more when compared to the earth, than a grain of sand on a common globe.

46. Mountains sometimes occur single, but generally united, forming *chains* or *ridges*, of various lengths and heights.

Questions.—What are mountains? How high are the loftiest mountains? What is the diameter of the earth? (*See Astronomy.*) How do these mountains compare with the earth? Are mountains generally found single? What are the principle chains of mountains in America? (*See map of the World.*) What in Europe? What in Asia and Africa?

XLVII. (*For the Review.*)

a. Mountains may be arranged in 12 classes according to their height.

Let the pupil here examine the view of mountains in the frontispiece, and learn the classes from it.

b. The loftiest mountains yet discovered, are the Himmaleh, or Himlaya Mountains, north of Hindoostan, in Asia.

c. The Andes of South America are the grandest chain of mountains on the globe, extending about 4,000 miles, with numerous peaks four miles high. The most celebrated peak is Chimborazo, and the loftiest volcano is Cotopaxi.

d. The Himmaleh Mountains and the Andes are so lofty that although they are situated in very hot countries, the tops are covered with perpetual snow.

In ascending these mountains, you will find every climate. The foot is burning with heat, the middle is temperate and delightful, and the top is always frozen.

e. The Cordillera of Mexico is next in height, containing several peaks about 3½ miles high, of which the most remarkable is the volcano of Popocatapetl. The city of Riobamba was at this height. (*Rees Cyclopedia.*)

These with the rocky mountains which are not so high, seem to be a continuation of the Andes, and make the whole American chain 10,000 or 11,000 miles long.

f. The next chain of mountains in height is that of the Alps in Europe, some of whose peaks, as Mont Blanc, are three miles high. (*See map of Europe.*)

REMARKS ON THE METHOD OF USING THE WOR

s the use of this work, it is intended that the pup
ive most of his information from a careful exami
maps and chart, as the only substantial basis of a k
geography. No pains should be spared to render
he subject familiar to his mind. To effect this
stions have been made as numerous and particu
its of such a work will allow, and it is not design
n any information in words, which he can obtain
ps.

t is particularly important that the pupil shou
de familiar with the *points of the compass* in the p
s, and on the map, and with the divisions of a cou
on them, as exhibited in the figure, page 19. T
y, that he may be able to describe without he
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in this, he should be accustomed to place the
map towards the North.

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...the 5th class and what is the height? ... of the 7th, and what city do you find ... mountains of the 8th, 9th and 10th ...ght? What of the 11th and 12th? Of ...ountains? What other use? How do ... What is the length of the principal ...the world? What mountain are you ac... ...is its height and class?* Is any moun... ...ame height? How much higher are

VOLCANOES.

...*of the Volcano Vesuvius.*

...are burning mountains, with an open... ...er, from which fire or smoke continu...

...should direct the pupil in his answers, in ...er similar ones hereafter, and extend the ...tances require.

49. During the eruptions of volcanoes, they throw out melted stones or *lava*, which flows in a terrible stream of fire, destroying every thing in its way.

Questions.—What are volcanoes? What takes place during the eruptions of volcanoes?

L. (*For the Review.*)

a. Sometimes villages and whole cities have been buried in the ashes and lava thrown out from volcanoes, as Herculaneum and Pompeii, near Vesuvius.

b. The oldest volcanoes known, are Vesuvius in Italy, (whose crater is represented in the cut) and Etna in Sicily. (*See map of Europe.*)

c. There is a volcano in the Lipari Islands, called Stromboli, which blazes continually and gives light to mariners at night.

d. Among the Andes there are many volcanoes, and the loftiest in the world are those of Cotopaxi and Popocatapetl, in America, which rise three and a half miles above the level of the sea.

e. The Peak of Teneriffe, and some mountains among the Andes, which were once volcanoes, have ceased to burn.

f. It is estimated that there are 200 volcanoes in the world; of which 13 are in Europe, 66 in Asia, 118 in America, including the islands of each quarter.

g. Earthquakes are sudden motions in some part of the earth, which often overthrow houses and cities, and sometimes cause the ground to open and swallow them up.

h. Volcanoes are useful in giving vent to the internal fires of the earth which might otherwise cause such earthquakes as to destroy whole countries.

Questions.—What dreadful effects have sometimes been produced by the ashes and lava of volcanoes? What are the oldest volcanoes known? What remarkable one is there in the Lipari Islands? What other volcanoes can you mention, and what are the loftiest in the world? Are there any volcanoes which have ceased to burn? How many volcanoes are there in the world? What are earthquakes? Of what use are volcanoes?

RIVERS.

51. The vapours which rise from the ocean and the land, fall again in dew, rain, and snow, producing springs and small streams.

52. Many small streams running from the mountains unite to form large streams, or *rivers*, which carry

back the water to the sea, and thus keep it in perpetual circulation.

53. The place from which a river runs is called its *source;* the place where it empties is called its *mouth;* the small streams which run into it are called *branches.*

54. Rivers and their branches, are represented on a map by small black lines, smallest at the source, which is generally among the mountains, or in the higher parts of a country.

55. Rivers usually overflow their banks during the seasons of heavy rain, making the land near them very fertile. Some countries, like Egypt, which have no rain, are watered only by their rivers.

56. Rivers are also useful, in furnishing an abundance of fresh water, and in forming a highway to the ocean.

Questions.—What becomes of the vapours from the ocean? What do the small streams form? What do you mean by the source, mouth, and branches of a river? Where do rivers usually arise? What are the chief rivers of Europe? (*See map of the World.*) What are those of Asia? What of Africa? What of N. America? What of S. America? How do rivers fertilize the Earth? How else are they useful?

LVII. (*For the Review.*)

a. The numerous rivers of the earth may be divided into classes according to their length.

b. 1st Class. The Amazon of South America, is the first river in the world, considering its length and great size. It is more than 4,000 miles long, 180 miles wide at its mouth, and is navigable 3,000 miles for large ships.

c. The Mississippi, of the United States, is an example of the first class of rivers, but it is only navigable 900 miles for ships.

d. 2d Class. The Nile of Africa, and the Arkansaw, of the United States, are from 2,000 to 3,000 miles long, and are examples of the second class.

e. The La Plata, of Paraguay, is of this class. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth, and is navigable 1,000 miles for ships.

f. 3d Class. The Orinoco, of South America, is the largest of the third class. It is 30 miles wide at its mouth, and is navigable 700 miles.

g. In the following table will be found the length of each class of rivers, with examples.

Class.	*Length.*	*Examples.*
I.	3000 *to* 4000 *miles,*	Amazon, (S. A.)
II.	2000 *to* 3000 "	Nile, (Afr.)
III.	1500 *to* 2000 "	Orinoco, (S. A.)
IV.	1000 *to* 1500 "	Ohio, (U. S.)
V.	800 *to* 1000 "	Tigris, (Asia.)
VI.	600 *to* 800 "	Potomac, (U. S.)
VII.	500 *to* 600 "	James, (U. S.)
VIII.	400 *to* 500 "	Connecticut, (U. S.)
IX.	300 *to* 400 "	Hudson, (U. S.)
X.	200 *to* 300 "	Shenandoah. (U. S.)
XI.	100 *to* 200 "	Schuylkill, (U. S.)
XII.	*below* 100 "	Lehigh, U. S.)

In describing a river, tell where it rises—what course it runs—and through what country—where it empties—and what is its class and size.

To describe the Nile, for example: say, the Nile rises in the mountains of the Moon, runs north through Abyssinia, Nubia and Egypt, and empties into the Mediterranean sea. It is of the second class, from 2000 to 3000 miles long. (See map of Africa.) Then describe the branches on each side, beginning at the mouth.

Questions.—How may rivers be divided? What is the largest river in the world? What is its length and how far is it navigable? What other example of the 1st class? What is said of the La Plata? What is the largest river of the 3d class? What is the length of this class? Give the length and an example of the 4th class; of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th. How do you describe a river? How do you describe the Nile? The Amazon? Describe the Elbe in Europe; the Ebro, the Rhone. What river are you acquainted with, and what is its length and class?

FALLS OR CATARACTS.

58. The navigation of rivers is often interrupted by *rapids* and *falls*, which are sometimes remarkable for beauty or sublimity.

59. The falls of Niagara have been considered the grandest in the world, being one hundred and fifty feet high, and three quarters of a mile across.

Questions—How is the navigation of rivers interrupted? What are probably the most remarkable falls in the world?

LX. (*For the Review.*)

a. The cataracts of the Nile in Nubia, and of the Rhine in Switzerland, are also very grand.

b. The River Funza, near Santa Fe de Bogota in South America, falls six hundred feet into a dreadful chasm; but the stream is small.

c. There are many interesting falls in the rivers of the United States, of which the most celebrated are those of the Passaic, a small river at Patterson, in New Jersey.

Questions.—Are there any cataracts in the Nile and the Rhine? What can you say of the falls of the Funza? What falls in the United States besides those of Niagara?

LAKES.

61. *Lakes* are large bodies of water, surrounded by land.

62. The largest lakes in the world are found in North America. Lake Superior, the largest of these, is 400 miles long and 60 broad.

Questions.—What are lakes? Where are the largest in the world? Which is the largest of these?

LXIII. (*For the Review.*)

a. The other large Lakes of North America are from 200 to 300 miles long, and 50 or 60 broad.

b. The Lakes of Onega, and Ladoga, the largest in Europe, are only 150 miles long, and from 30 to 75 broad.

c. Lakes Wenner and Wetter, in Sweden, are only 70 or 80 miles long. They are about as large as the Lake of the Woods in North America. The Lakes of Constance and Geneva, in Switzerland, are about 40 miles long.

d. Rivers sometimes pass through lakes, as the Rhine through Lake Constance, and the Rhone through the Lake of Geneva.

e. The Caspian Sea is a salt lake, 650 miles long and 260 broad, which receives many large rivers, but has no outlet. The Sea of Aral, and Lake Baikal in Asia, are about the size of our large lakes. (*See map of Asia.*)

Questions.—What is the size of the largest lakes of America? of Europe? What is the size of Lakes Wenner and Wetter? What of Constance and Geneva? Do rivers ever run through lakes? How large is the Caspian Sea? What is the size of Aral and Baikal?

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES.

64. The numerous cities found upon the globe may be divided into 12 classes, according to their population.

65. Those of the first six classes contain from one million to 100,000 people.

Those of the last six classes contain from 100,000 to 10,000.

66. Towns which contain more than 5,000 people are called *large towns;* those which contain less than 5,000, *small towns.**

Questions.—How may cities be divided? What is the population of the first six classes? What of the last six? What is the population of large and small towns?

LXVII. (*For the Review.*)

a. Those cities which contain a million of inhabitants, or more, may be ranked in the first class.

The chief cities of this class are Pekin in China, and Jeddo, which are said to contain one and a half million.

London and Hangtcheou, cities of this class, contain as many people as the state of Pennsylvania.

b. Constantinople, Benares, and Meaco, are cities of the second class, containing 500,000 or 600,000 inhabitants, a number equal to that of the state of Massachusetts.

c. Naples and Petersburgh are examples of the third class, containing about 300,000 inhabitants each, or more than the state of Connecticut.

d. Vienna is of the fourth class, containing as many people as the state of Vermont.

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* In the maps belonging to this work, cities, rivers and mountains are numbered according to their classes, and from these numbers their comparative size may be learned. Cities are represented by a circle containing a figure to denote their class. Large towns and small towns are indicated by small circles, as explained on the map. A square denotes a capital city, or seat of government. An asterisk, (*,) connected with a town, denotes that it contains a college or university.

e. New York and Madrid are of the fifth class, containing 160,000 people, or twice the number of the state of Rhode Island.

f. The cities of the sixth class contain more people than Rhode Island, and those of the seventh, about the same number as that state.

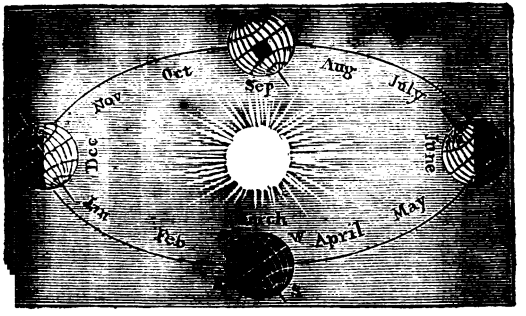
g. In the following table will be found the population of each class of cities, with examples. The same classes are used for the population of *islands* also.

Class.	*Population.*			*Example.*
I.	1,000,000	*and above,*		London, (Eur.)
II.	500,000	*to*	1,000,000	Paris, (Eur.)
III.	300,000	*to*	500,000	Naples, (Eur.)
IV.	200,000	*to*	300,000	Amsterdam, (Eur.)
V.	150,000	*to*	200,000	N. York and Phila. (U. S.)
VI.	100,000	*to*	150,000	Liverpool, (Eur.)
VII.	70,000	*to*	80,000	Genoa, (Eur.)
VIII.	50,000	*to*	70,000	Baltimore, (U. S.)
IX.	40,000	*to*	50,000	Boston, (U. S.)
X.	30,000	*to*	40,000	Charleston, (U. S.)
XI.	20,000	*to*	30,000	Geneva, (Eur.)
XII.	10,000	*to*	20,000	Albany, Providence, Richmond, &c. (U. S.)
LARGE TOWNS, above			5000	Hartford, (U. S.)
SMALL TOWNS, under			5000	

In describing a city, tell in what country it is—on what sea, lake, or river, or whether it is inland—what is its class and what its comparative population, as mentioned in the table.

Questions.—What is the population of the first class of cities? What are the chief cities in this class? What can you say of London and Hangtcheou? What are the chief cities of the 2d class, and their population? What account can you give of the 3d class? Of the 4th? Of the 5th? Of the 6th and 7th? What is the population of large and small towns? Repeat the population of each class, with an example from the table. What is the population of the place in which you live, and what is its class?

THE SEASONS.



The Earth in its Orbit.

68. The ends of the axis of the Earth, or line on which it is supposed to turn, are called the *North* and *South Poles.* (*They are shewn in the figure at N. and S.*)

69. At equal distances from the two poles, a great circle is supposed to be drawn, (at E. in the figure,) which is called the *Equator.* It divides the Earth into two equal hemispheres, or half globes: the Northern Hemisphere, in which we live, and the Southern. (*See this circle, and others mentioned hereafter, represented on the borders of the map of the World.*)

70. The Northern Hemisphere is represented by those parts of the map above the Equator, and the Southern by those parts below it.

71. The orbit of the Earth, or its path round the Sun, in which the Sun *appears* to move, is called the *Ecliptic.* This circle crosses the Equator.

72. The North Pole of the Earth always points towards the North Star in the heavens, and its axis is inclined to the Ecliptic, as represented in the figure.

Hence, as the Earth moves round the Sun, the North Pole is sometimes towards the Sun, and sometimes turned from it.

73. The Sun heats those parts of the Earth most, which are most directly exposed to its rays, as a fire heats those things most which are directly before it.

The countries distant from these receive but a small portion of its heat. This causes a variety of seasons in different portions of the Earth.

74. During one half the year, from the 20th of March to the 23d of September, the North Pole is towards the Sun, and the South Pole is turned from t.

Of course the Sun is then most directly over the Northern Hemisphere, and it is *summer* there, while it is *winter* in the Southern Hemisphere. (*See the figure of the Earth in its orbit, where the place of our country in North America, is shown by the letters N. A.*)

75. During the other half of the year, from the 23d of September to the 20th of March, the Southern Hemisphere is towards the Sun, and it is *summer* there, while it is *winter* in the Northern Hemisphere.

76. Hence the Northern and Southern Hemispheres have always opposite seasons.

Questions.—What are the poles? What circle is drawn between them? How does it divide the Earth? Over what countries and places does the Equator pass? How do you find the hemispheres on the map?

What is the orbit of the Earth called? How does the North Pole always point? What parts of the Earth are most heated by the sun? What is the effect of this? Which pole is towards the Sun from March to September? What is the consequence? How is it from September to March, and what is the effect of this? Are the seasons the same in the two hemispheres? See the map, and mention what are the principal countries in the Northern Hemisphere or north of the Equator. What season is it in South America when it is summer in North America? What season

is it in Europe when it is summer in New Holland? (*Other questions like these may be added by the instructer.*)

LATITUDE.

77. *Latitude* is distance from the Equator, and is called North latitude or South latitude, according as it is North or South of this circle.

78. The circles which are drawn from East to West round the globe, and represented by lines across the map, are called *parallels of latitude*. (*See map of the World.*)

79. The lines drawn from the top to the bottom of the map, or North and South, are called *meridians*.

These lines are curved on maps, because they represent circles on the Earth.

80. Every circle is divided into 360 *degrees*, (marked°)—every degree into 60 geographical miles or *minutes*, (marked′)—and every minute, into 60 *seconds* (marked.″)

81. A degree on a *great circle*, such as the Equator or a meridian, which divides the Earth into two equal parts, is about 69 English or common miles.

82. Latitude is measured on the meridians in degrees, minutes and seconds, and marked on the sides of the map.

At the Equator the latitude is nothing; at the poles it is 90 degrees, and can never be more than 90.

Questions.—What is latitude? What are parallels of latitude? What are meridians? Why are these lines curved? How are great circles divided? How many common miles to a degree? How is latitude measured and marked? What is the latitude at the Equator and the poles?

PROBLEM.

To find the Latitude of a place.

83. Trace a line from the place of which the Latitude is required to one side of the map, following the

course of the parallels of latitude: the latitude will then be found marked in degrees.

The pupil must be careful to follow the curve of the parallels of latitude, as directed, p. 20, *or he will often mistake. Thus the latitude of Newfoundland would seem to be but* 40° *while it is* 50°, *and that of Greenland but* 50°, *although it is* 60°.

Questions.—How do you find latitudes? What is the latitude of Newfoundland? Of Cuba? Of Cape Horn? Of Great Britain? Of the Cape of Good Hope?

The teacher may increase the number of examples, as he finds necessary to make the subject understood.

CIRCLES, ZONES, AND CLIMATES.

THE TROPICS AND TORRID ZONE.

84. The sun is never vertical, (*or immediately over head,*) to any places which are more than 23° 28′ North or South of the Equator.

85. Two circles are therefore drawn at this distance on each side of the Equator, called *tropics;* the northern, the *Tropic of Cancer*, and the southern, the *Tropic of Capricorn.*

86. The Sun is vertical to every place between the tropics twice every year, so that this part of the earth is most exposed to its heat. Hence this zone or belt is the hottest part of the earth, and is called the *burning* or *Torrid Zone.*

87. The Torrid Zone, generally, has only two seasons; the wet in winter, when the rains are constant, and the dry in summer, when rain is unknown. Some parts, however, have two of each in a year.

88. During some parts of the year, the climate is the most delightful on earth; at other seasons the heat is distressing, and water often scarce.

89. The Torrid Zone is also subject to the most violent diseases, and to storms and hurricanes, which destroy almost every thing within their reach.

90. In this region are found the finest fruits, the most beautiful vegetables, and the largest and loftiest trees covered with perpetual verdure.

Its most remarkable productions are spices, gums, and aromatic plants, with coffee, tea, the sugar-cane, bread-fruit, &c.

91. It produces the largest and most beautiful, as well as the fiercest and most dangerous animals.

In this zone are found the elephant, the lion, the tiger, the bird of paradise, and the largest and most venomous serpents and insects.

92. The natives of the Torrid Zone are chiefly black or dark coloured.

They are generally indolent and effeminate. They have strong passions, but are seldom distinguished for enterprise or learning.

Questions.—At what places on the earth is the Sun never vertical? What circles are drawn to point them out? Over what places do the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn pass? (*See map of the World.*) How often is the Sun vertical to places within the tropics, and what effect does this produce? What is the name of the zone within the tropics? What is the climate in this zone? To what evils is it most subject? What may be said of the vegetables and trees in the Torrid Zone? What are the most remarkable productions? What is observed of the animals? Mention some particularly. What is the colour of the natives of the Torrid Zone? What is their character? What countries in N. America lie in the Torrid Zone? (*See map.*) What islands? What countries in S. America? What islands in the Pacific Ocean? What countries in Africa and Asia? Is any part of Europe in the Torrid Zone?

THE POLAR CIRCLES AND FRIGID ZONES.

93. On that day when the sun is vertical, (*or directly overhead,*) to places under the Tropic, it shines 23° 28′ beyond one pole, causing 24 hours day to all places within that distance from the pole. (*See the figure of the earth in its orbit.*)

At the same time the Sun leaves all places within 23° 28′ of the other pole, 24 hours in darkness.

94. Circles are therefore drawn 23° 28′ from each pole, (or in latitude 66½) called *polar circles.*

The northern is called the *Arctic Circle*, and the southern, the *Antarctic Circle.*

95. The rays of the Sun fall most obliquely on those parts of the Earth which lie within these circles, and the nights of winter are there from 24 hours to six months in length.

96. Hence the regions within the polar circles are the coldest parts of the Earth, and are called the two *frozen* or *Frigid Zones.*

97. The Frigid Zones are chiefly covered with ice. They have but two seasons, a long winter of extreme cold, and a very short summer of great heat, without spring or autumn.

98. In the greater part of these zones there are no fruits, or large trees; and few plants fit for food, except some kinds of moss. None but the most hardy animals, as the bear, rein-deer, &c. can live in them.

99. The few inhabitants are dwarfish, with dark complexions, and little intelligence.

Questions.—At the time when the Sun is vertical to the tropic, what is the length of the day at the pole? What is the length of the night at the same time at the opposite pole? What circles are drawn in consequence of these facts? In what latitude are the polar circles? By what names are they distinguished? Over what places do the polar circles pass? (*See the map.*) How does the Sun shine on this part of the Earth, and what is the length of the nights? What is the consequence?

What is the state of the Frigid Zones in respect to climate? How many seasons have they, and what are they? What is said of the trees and plants of the Frigid Zones? What animals live in these zones? Describe the inhabitants. What countries lie in the Northern Frigid Zone? What in the southern? (*See map of the world.*)

THE TEMPERATE ZONES.

100. The two *Temperate Zones* are those which lie between the tropics and polar circles, or between the Torrid and the two Frigid Zones.

101. The Temperate Zones have four seasons, spring, summer, autumn and winter.

102. The Temperate Zones, generally, are free from the distressing extremes of heat and cold, and enjoy a more pleasant and healthful climate than any other parts of the earth.

103. Those parts which border on the Torrid and Frigid Zones, are similar to those zones in climate and productions.

104. The warmest parts of these zones produce wheat, rice, and the finer grains, with cotton, vines, olives, oranges, figs, and many other fine fruits, and aromatic plants.

105. The colder parts produce apples, pears, nuts, and similar fruits, with wheat, vegetables, and the coarser grains, and fine forest trees.

106. Hardy and useful animals abound in these zones, much more than those which are venomous and dangerous.

107. The inhabitants of the Temperate Zones are generally white, or have light complexions.

They have generally more strength of body and mind than those of the Torrid or Frigid Zones, and have been more distinguished for industry, enterprise and learning.

Questions.—What zones are those which lie between the Torrid and Frigid? How many seasons have the Temperate Zones? What is the climate generally in the Temperate Zones? What is it on the borders of the Torrid and Frigid Zones? What are the productions of the warmest parts of these zones? What of the colder parts? What

animals chiefly abound in the Temperate Zones? What is the colour of the inhabitants? What is their character? What countries are found in the northern Temperate Zone? (*See map of the world.*) What parts of Africa, S. America, and New Holland, are in the southern Temperate Zone? What islands are in this zone?

OBSERVATIONS ON CLIMATES.

108. From the account of zones we see that the parts of the earth around the poles are the coldest, and those near the Equator the warmest.

109. The *cold* generally increases as the latitude, or distance from the Equator, *increases*; and the *heat* is greater, as the latitude is *less*.

110. Places between the Equator and 25° of latitude have generally very hot climates; and those between 25° and 35° have warm climates.

111. Those countries which lie between 35° and 45° have generally the most pleasant climates in the world.

112. The countries which lie between 45° and 65° of latitude have much more cold than heat; and those between 65° and 90° are frozen most of the year.

113. As we rise above the level of the sea the cold increases; so that at the height of three miles, snow and ice never melt, even under the Equator. In 45° of latitude, perpetual snow begins at the height of a mile and a half.

Hence the high and mountainous parts of the earth are always cool, even in hot regions

114. The heat or cold of the sea is never so great as that of the land.

Hence islands, and most countries near the sea, are cooler in summer, and warmer in winter, than places inland, in the same latitude.

115. Countries covered with woods or forests are usually much cooler in summer, than those which are open and cultivated.

Questions.—I. What parts of the earth are coldest, and what are warmest? How is the heat and cold proportioned to the latitude? What is generally the climate of places between the Equator and 25 degrees of latitude, and what between 25 and 35 degrees? How between 35 and 45 degrees? What are the climates between 45° and 65°, and what between 65° and 90°? What change is there in rising above the level of the sea, and at what heights do we find perpetual snow? What follows from these facts? What is the general temperature of the sea, compared with that of the land? What is that of islands and places near the sea? What effect have woods and forests on climates?

Leave questions marked (II.) for Review.

II. What are some of the coldest places and countries on the Earth? (*See map of the world.*) What are some of the warmest? What countries have the most pleasant climate? Observe the map of Europe, and consider which is probably the coldest, France or Switzerland. Which is probably the warmest, England or Poland?

CXVI. WINDS. (*For the Review.*)

a. Wind is air put in motion, and is caused by the different degrees of heat in various parts of the earth.

The air always rises when it is heated; and the air from the colder parts rushes in to supply its place.

b. In islands, and places near the sea, in warm climates, there is usually a wind from the land in the morning, and from the sea in the afternoon, called *land* and *sea breezes.*

c. In the Torrid Zone, as the parts under the sun are hottest, and as the earth turns from West to East, the air moves in an opposite direction following the sun. This forms continual winds, from the East, called *trade winds.*

North and South of the Equator the trade winds become N. E. and S. E.

d. In the Indian Ocean there are winds called *monsoons*, which blow half the year N. E. and the other half, S. W.

e. Hurricanes are violent storms, generally occurring in hot countries, in which the wind changes in a short time to every point of the compass, destroying almost every thing within its reach.

In a gentle breeze the air moves from 5 to 10 miles an hour; in a storm, 60 miles; and in a hurricane, 100.

f. Whirlwinds are formed by opposite winds meeting and moving swiftly in a circle, raising sand and light bodies into the air.

In the deserts of Africa, they sometimes draw up the sand into a moving pillar which buries all in its way.

When Whirlwinds appear on the ocean, they draw up the water, and produce water spouts.

g. In the deserts of Africa and Arabia, a hot wind prevails, called the *samiel* or *simoom*, which is said sometimes to produce instant death. It can be avoided only by falling prostrate on the ground.

h. In the southern countries of Europe, a warm wind blows from Africa, called the *sirocco*, which produces great uneasiness and weakness.

Questions.—What is wind? How is it produced? What are land and sea breezes? Where do the trade winds blow and how are they produced? What are the monsoons? What are hurricanes? How fast does the wind move? What are whirlwinds? What do whirlwinds cause in the deserts? What in the sea? What is the samiel or simoom, and how is it to be avoided? What is the sirocco?

CXVII. TIDES. (*For the Review.*)

a. As the moon moves round the earth, the waters of the ocean or of seas, immediately under the moon, are raised above the common level, by its attraction. This is called a *tide.*

The tide rises and falls twice every day.

As the moon rises the tide begins; when it is on the meridian the tide is high, and gradually sinks until the moon sets, when it is low tide. The tide is high again, when the moon is on the opposite side of the Earth, and low when it rises; thus rising and falling regularly every six hours. The time is often changed by the situation of places, currents, &c.

In inland seas, as in the Mediterranean, there are no sensible tides.

Questions.—What is caused by the attraction of the moon on the ocean and sea? How often does the tide rise and fall? Are there any tides in inland seas?

CXVIII. DAYS AND NIGHTS. (*For the Review.*)

a. As the Earth turns on its axis in twenty-four hours, all parts of the Earth have alternately day and night, but not of equal length.

b. At places under the Equator, the days are always equal, or twelve hours each, and the Sun rises and sets at 6 o'clock, the whole year round.

c. On the 20th of March, and the 23d of September, when the Sun is directly over the Equator, it enlightens half of each hemisphere, and the days and nights are equal in all parts of the world. These periods are, therefore, called *equinoxes.* (*See the figure, p.* 34.)

d. From the 20th of March to the 23d of September, or in our summer, the Sun shines continually as far as the North Pole, causing six months day at that pole, and leaves the South Pole SIX months in darkness.

At the same time it enlightens more than half the Northern Hemisphere, and less than half the Southern.

e. In consequence of this, every place in the Northern Hemisphere is more than twelve hours in the light, during our summer; and every place in the Southern Hemisphere, less than twelve hours.

f. From September to March, or in our winter, the North Pole has continual night, and the South Pole, continual day. At the same time, the Southern Hemisphere has days of more than twelve hours, while our days are less.

It is in this way that the long days of summer, and the short days of winter are caused.

g. From the Equator to the polar circles, the days increase as the latitude increases. At those circles, the longest day is 24 hours, the longest night the same.

h. From the polar circles to the poles, the days lengthen into weeks and months, so that at the poles there is but one day and one night in the year. In latitude 67°, the longest day one month; in 70°, two months; in 80°, four months; and the poles six months.

Questions.—Have all parts of the Earth equal days and nights? What is the length of the days at the Equator? Are they ever equal in other parts of the Earth? What are these periods called? On which pole does the Sun shine in summer? What effect has this on the length of days? Which pole is enlightened in our winter? What is the length of the day then, in each hemisphere? What is the length of days from the Equator to the polar circles? What is it at the po-

lar circles? From the polar circles to the poles? In what places are the longest days four months, in what two, and in what one month?

PROBLEM.

To find the length of the longest day in any place.

On the Chart of the World look at the latitude of the place on the left hand side of the map, and in the column of the longest days, the nearest figures will show you nearly the length of the longest day or night. Subtract this from 24 hours, and you have the length of the shortest day or night.

Questions.—How do you find the length of the longest day in any place? What is the longest day at the North Cape? In Gibraltar? At the Cape of Good Hope? At Cape Horn? In Mexico? What is the length of the longest night in Washington? In Canada? In Greenland?

CXIX. (*For the Review.*)

LONGITUDE AND DIFFERENCE OF TIME.

a. If a line be drawn North and South through any place on the globe, the sun will be always over that line at noon or mid-day.

Such a line is therefore called a *meridian*, or noon-line.

b. If this line be extended to the poles, all places under it, (that is all places exactly north and south of each other) will have noon at the same moment.

If this line be carried round the earth on the opposite side, it will pass through the places which have *midnight* at that time.

c. As the Earth turns from West to East, the Sun appears to move round it from East to West.

d. Therefore, if a number of meridians be drawn on the Earth, the Sun will first pass over those nearest to it, or most eastern, and afterwards over those which are more western.

Thus it is noon in *Europe*, *after* it is noon in *Asia*, and *before* it is noon in *America*.

Of course when it is *noon* in Europe, it is *afternoon* in Asia, and *forenoon* in America.

To illustrate this, let the pupil place his finger, to represent the Sun, over the map of the World, and draw the map from West to East as the Earth moves. He will then see that the Sun will first pass over places to the eastward, as Asia, and afterwards over those at the West, as Europe and America.

e. Only a few meridians are drawn upon maps; but every place on the earth, however small, has its own meridian.

f. Distance East or West, from any Meridian, has been called *longitude*, because the ancients supposed the Earth to be *longest* from East to West.

g. Longitude is generally reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich, or London, and is counted 180 degrees, or half round the globe each way.

Of course the longitude of a place cannot be more than 180 degrees.

h. All places in the same longitude are under the same meridian, and therefore have noon at the same time.

When it is noon at any place, it is midnight at all places 180 degrees from its meridian, because they are under the opposite meridian.

i. As the Sun appears to move round the earth, or 360 degrees in twenty-four hours, every 15 degrees East or West will make one hour's difference in the time of places.

j. Longitude is marked in maps on the Equator, or at the top and bottom of the map.

The meridians, as well as the parallels of latitude, are generally drawn for every 10 *degrees. Sometimes they are drawn for every* 15 *degrees, for convenience in finding the difference of time, as on the Chart.*

k. The degrees of longitude at the equator are 69 miles each, but they grow less as you go towards the poles, where the meridians all meet. (*See map of the World.*)

Questions.—How must a line be drawn so that the sun will be over it at noon? What is such a line called? If this line be extended to the poles, when will it be noon to those places under it? If it be carried round on the opposite side of the globe, what time will it be to places under it there?

How does the Sun appear to move? What follows from this? What time is it noon in Europe compared with other parts of the world? What time is it in other parts of the world when it is noon in Europe? What is distance East or West called, and why? How is longitude measured? How many degrees can it be? In what places do they have noon at the same time? When it is noon at any given place, how many degrees from that place is it midnight? How many degrees of longitude make one hour's difference in time? Where is it marked on the map? How many miles in a degree of longitude?

PROBLEMS.

I. *To find the Longitude of a place.*

Look to the top or bottom of the map, or on the Equator, and find the degree opposite the given place, taking care to follow the course of the meridians.

Questions.—What is the longitude from London, of Philadelphia? What is that of Mexico from the same place? Of the Sandwich Islands? Of China?

II. *To find the difference of time between any two places.*

On the Chart of the World, (where the meridians are drawn every 15 degrees,) count the number o meridians from one place to the other, and you will have the number of hours difference in their time.

If the place is *East* of the place given, the time of that place is so many hours earlier than that of the place given; if *West*, so many hours *later* than that of the place given.

Questions.—What is the difference of time between Philadelphia and Mexico? What between Philadelphia and the Sandwich islands, and China? What is the difference of time between London and Philadelphia? What between London and China? What between London and Egypt?

RACES OF MEN.

120. There are five races of men on the earth, distinguished from each other by their features and colour.

121. 1st. The European race, with features like ours; which includes Europeans and their descendants, with the Moors of Africa, and the people of western Asia and Persia.

In cool climates they have light complexions: but in the warm climates of Asia, Africa, and the south of Europe, they are swarthy, or brown.

122. 2d. The Asiatic, or Mongolian race, of a *deep yellow*, extending over the eastern parts of Asia. They have straight black hair, small eyes set obliquely, and projecting cheek bones.

The inhabitants of the Frigid Zone are like the Mongolians, except that they are dwarfish.

123. 3d. The American or Indian race, who are chiefly found in America, of a *copper colour*, with straight black hair, and high cheek bones.

124. 4th. The Malay race, found in Malacca and some of the Asiatic Islands, of a *deep brown colour*, with black curled hair, and broad mouths and noses, but otherwise with regular forms and features.

125. 5th. The African, or *black race*, with flat noses, woolly hair, and thick lips, who are found chiefly in Africa and Australasia.

*126. The scriptures inform us that all these races are brethren of the same family; the children of the same first parents.

*127. The great difference between them has been in part produced by the difference of climate, food, dress and modes of living; and in part by other causes which we do not fully understand.

Questions.—How many races of men are there? What is the first race mentioned and who belong to it? What is their complexion? What is the second race? What are the peculiar features of the Mongolian race? What are the people of the Frigid Zones? Where is the Indian race found, and what are their peculiarities? Describe the Malay race. What is the fifth race? To which race do we belong? Are these races from the same first parents? What has produced the difference?

CIVILIZATION.

128. Men are found in five different states of society; the savage, barbarous, half-civilized, civilized, and enlightened.

*129. The state of society depends on the knowledge of the people, their skill in the mechanic arts, such as building, weaving, working in iron, &c. and their manners and customs.

130. 1st. The savage state is that in which men gain their support chiefly by *hunting*, *fishing*, or *robbery*, dress in skins, and generally live in the open

air, or in miserable huts. (*See the engravings for* the NORTH WESTERN TERRITORY, SIBERIA, AUSTRALASIA.)

They have little knowledge of agriculture or the mechanic arts, and no division of lands, or system of laws. They seldom collect in towns or villages.

131. 2d. The barbarous state is that in which nations subsist by agriculture, or the pasturage of cattle and sheep, with some knowledge of the mechanic arts. (*See the engravings for* CIRCASSIA, TARTARY, ARABIA, and SOUTH AFRICA.)

Barbarous nations collect in villages, and have some regular forms of government and religion; but they have *no written language or books.*

Savages and barbarians are usually cruel and revengeful, and oblige their women to labour like slaves.

132. 3d. The half-civilized state is like that of the Chinese, and other nations in the south of Asia, who understand agriculture and many of the arts very well, and have *some books and learning*, with established laws and religion.

Still *they treat their women as slaves*, and have many other customs like those of barbarous nations.

133. 4th. In the civilized state, which is found in Poland and South America, the sciences and arts are well understood, especially the art of printing; and *females are treated as companions.*

Many of the customs of those civilized nations which are not enlightened are still barbarous, and most of the people remain in the grossest ignorance.

134. 5th. Enlightened nations are those in which knowledge is more general, and the sciences and arts are found in the greatest perfection, as in most of the nations of Europe.

The degree of civilization of each country is shown in the Chart of the World by several shades which are there explained.

Questions.—What are the different states of society among men? What is the savage state? What can you say of the knowledge and customs of savages? What nations of the world are in this state? (*See the Chart.*) What is the barbarous state? What are the customs of these nations? What nations are barbarous? What is the general character of savage and barbarous nations? What is the half-civilized state? What knowledge have half-civilized nations? How do they treat their women? What countries are half-civilized?

Describe the state of civilized nations. What can you say of their customs and information? What are enlightened nations? In what quarters of the world do you find civilized and enlightened nations? What are those of each class in Europe and America?

CXXXV. GOVERNMENT. (*For the Review.*)

a. The first kind of government in the world was the *patriarchal*, in which every father, or *patriarch*, governed his own family and servants.

b. Some patriarchs became governors of many kindred families, or a tribe, and were called *chiefs*.

The government of savage and barbarous nations is usually that of patriarchs or chiefs, as among the Indians.

c. When particular chiefs become very powerful, they conquer many others, and become rulers of large countries. They are then called *monarchs, kings, or emperors.*

d. An absolute monarchy is a government in which the *will* of the monarch is the *law*, as in Turkey and Russia.

e. A republic is that government in which the people choose their own rulers, as in the United States.

f. A limited monarchy combines these two governments, and is that in which the people assist in making laws, which the king is also obliged to obey, as in England.

On the Chart of the World, chiefs are indicated by stars: an absolute monarchy by a crown: a republic by the Roman fasces and the cap of liberty; and a limited monarchy by uniting the two last emblems.

Questions.—What was the first kind of government? What was the next? What is done by some chiefs? What are they then called? What is an absolute monarchy? What absolute monarchies in Europe and Asia? What is a republic? What republic is there in Europe? What is a limited monarchy? Mention the limited monarchies in Europe.

CXXXVI. RELIGION. (*For the Review.*)

a. The four prevailing religions of the world are, the Pagan, Mahometan, Christian, and Jewish.

b. Pagans are those who believe in many false gods, and in different nations worship the sun, stars, rivers, idols, and even beasts and insects.

Pagan Idol in India.

c. They often torture themselves, destroy their children, and practice other cruel and wicked rites to please their gods, and obtain the forgiveness of their sins. (*See the engravings for* HINDOOSTAN, THIBET, TONKIN, *and* POLYNESIA.)

Pagan countries are distinguished on the Chart of the World by an altar.

d. Mahometans are those who believe in Mahomet, an impostor in Arabia, who lived 600 years after Christ, and pretended to be inspired.

e. He commanded all his followers to go on a pilgrimage to the temple of Mecca, and to kneel when they came near it.

f. He forbade idolatry and the worship of many gods. But he allowed some crimes, and promised the faithful a sensual paradise hereafter.

Mahometan countries are distinguished on the Chart by a crescent, the standard of Mahomet.

Pilgrims to the Temple of Mecca.

g. ***Christians*** are those who believe in Jesus Christ, as the Saviour.

h. There are three great divisions of Christians—Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Christians, each having peculiar doctrines and modes of worship.

i. Protestants are divided into various sects, of which the principal are Lutherans, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and Friends or Quakers.

j. The *Jews* are a people scattered among all nations, who believe in the Old Testament only, and expect a Saviour yet to come.

k. It is supposed that there are more than 700 millions of people on the earth. Of these 400 millions are Pagans; 200 millions, Christians; 90 or 100 millions, Mahometans; and 8 or 10 millions, Jews.

l. The savage, barbarous, and half-civilized nations of the world, are either Pagans, or Mahometans. The Abyssinians profess to be Christians; but their religion is very corrupt.

m. Little settlements have been formed in many Pagan countries, called missionary stations, and missionaries have been sent to civilize and instruct the people, by different sects of Christians. Some tribes have been thus led to embrace Christianity, and have learned the arts of civilization.

Christian countries are distinguished on the Chart of the World by a light cross, with the letter C., G., or P. near it, to indicate Catholic, Greek, or Protestant Christians. Missionary stations are denoted by a dark cross.

Questions.—II. What are the prevailing religions of the world? What are Pagans? What can you say of their rites? What countries of the world are chiefly Pagan? (*See the Chart.*) What are Mahometans? What Pilgrimage did Mahomet require of his followers? What did he forbid, and what did he promise? In what countries of the world are Mahometans chiefly found? (*See the Chart.*)

What are Christians? What are the great divisions of Christians? What countries of America and Europe are Catholic? What parts of Europe have the Greek religion? How are Protestants divided? What are the Protestant countries of Europe and America? What are Jews? What is supposed to be the number in the world of each religion? What is the religion of the savage, barbarous and half-civilized nations? What has been done to instruct Pagan nations? What effect has been produced?

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRIES.

America.

137. America, or the new continent, on which we live, was first made known to Europeans by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, in 1492.

138. It is the second of the four quarters of the globe in size, but probably the least populous.

139. This continent is distinguished for its large rivers and lakes, and its lofty mountains, in which it generally surpasses the eastern continent.

140. The countries of America are much colder than those of Europe and Africa, in the same latitudes.

Questions.—I. When was America discovered, and by whom? In what direction does it lie from the eastern continent? (*See the map.*) Between what oceans on the N., S., E., and W. does it lie? What is its size and population, compared with the other quarters of the world? For what is it distinguished? How is its climate compared with that of Europe? What are the two great divisions of America? (*See the map.*) What isthmus connects the two portions? What islands lie between them?

In bounding countries, let the pupil always proceed in the same order, beginning at the North, and going on to the East, South and West.

Are the northern parts well known? What can you say generally of the climate? What is the climate of the western, and what of the other parts? What lakes does it contain, and how do they compare with those of other parts of the world? (*See page* 31, § 62.) What is the most northern country? What territory lies next south of the Arctic Circle? Describe the northern regions of North America. What can you say of the middle regions? What country is in the middle regions? What can you say of the southern parts? What islands lie in this latitude? By whom are the northern and western parts inhabited? By whom were the eastern parts peopled? What part of North America is independent?

Questions on the Chart of the World.

Civilisation.—I. What parts of North America are civilized? What are enlightened? What parts are still in the savage state?

Questions marked (II.) to be left for the Review.

Government.—II. What government do you find among the Indians in the north and west? What is that of Canada and the British provinces? What is that of the United States? What of Mexico?

Religion.—II. What is the prevailing religion of the northern portion? What is that of the British Provinces? of the United States? Mexico?

Population.—II. What is the probable population of that part which passes under the name of North America? Who inhabit the northern portion of North America? How many inhabitants, and what are they, in the British Provinces? Describe the population of the U. States. What is the population of Mexico, and of whom is it composed?

Questions on the Map of North America.

I. What is the most eastern point of North America? What is the most western? What isthmus unites it to South America? What straits have been found between Albemarle Sound and Greenland on the north? What large river runs into the Gulf of Mexico? What is the principal branches? What is the Connecticut River, through what does it empty, and what is its *Capes, Bays, and Straits.*—*Cape* of Florida? What two large bays lie in the same manner the other five North America?

5d.

It is not to mention all the particulars contained in the following descriptions, without minute questions.

115. Countries covered with woods or forests are usually much cooler in summer, than those which are open and cultivated.

Questions.—I. What parts of the earth are coldest, and what are warmest? How is the heat and cold proportioned to the latitude? What is generally the climate of places between the Equator and 25 degrees of latitude, and what between 25 and 35 degrees? How between 35 and 45 degrees? What are the climates between 45° and 65°, and what between 65° and 90°? What change is there in rising above the level of the sea, and at what heights do we find perpetual snow? What follows from these facts? What is the general temperature of the sea, compared with that of the land? What is that of islands and places near the sea? What effect have woods and forests on climates?

Leave questions marked (II.) for Review.

II. What are some of the coldest places and countries on the Earth? (*See map of the world.*) What are some of the warmest? What countries have the most pleasant climate? Observe the map of Europe, and consider which is probably the coldest, France or Switzerland. Which is probably the warmest, England or Poland?

CXVI. WINDS. (*For the Review.*)

a. Wind is air put in motion, and is caused by the different degrees of heat in various parts of the earth.

The air always rises when it is heated; and the air from the colder parts rushes in to supply its place.

b. In islands, and places near the sea, in warm climates, there is usually a wind from the land in the morning, and from the sea in the afternoon, called *land* and *sea breezes.*

c. In the Torrid Zone, as the parts under the sun are hottest, and as the earth turns from West to East, the air moves in an opposite direction following the sun. This forms continual winds, from the East, called *trade winds.*

North and South of the Equator the trade winds become N. E. and S. E.

d. In the Indian Ocean there are winds called *monsoons*, which blow half the year N. E. and the other half, S. W.

e. Hurricanes are violent storms, generally occurring in hot countries, in which the wind changes in a short time to every point of the compass, destroying almost every thing within its reach.

In a gentle breeze the air moves from 5 to 10 miles an hour; in a storm, 60 miles; and in a hurricane, 100.

f. Whirlwinds are formed by opposite winds meeting and moving swiftly in a circle, raising sand and light bodies into the air.

In the deserts of Africa, they sometimes draw up the sand into a moving pillar which buries all in its way.

When Whirlwinds appear on the ocean, they draw up the water, and produce water spouts.

g. In the deserts of Africa and Arabia, a hot wind prevails, called the *samiel* or *simoom*, which is said sometimes to produce instant death. It can be avoided only by falling prostrate on the ground.

h. In the southern countries of Europe, a warm wind blows from Africa, called the *sirocco*, which produces great uneasiness and weakness.

Questions.—What is wind? How is it produced? What are land and sea breezes? Where do the trade winds blow and how are they produced? What are the monsoons? What are hurricanes? How fast does the wind move? What are whirlwinds? What do whirlwinds cause in the deserts? What in the sea? What is the samiel or simoom, and how is it to be avoided? What is the sirocco?

CXVII. TIDES. (*For the Review.*)

a. As the moon moves round the earth, the waters of the ocean or of seas, immediately under the moon, are raised above the common level, by its attraction. This is called a *tide.*

The tide rises and falls twice every day.

As the moon rises the tide begins; when it is on the meridian the tide is high, and gradually sinks until the moon sets, when it is low tide. The tide is high again, when the moon is on the opposite side of the Earth, and low when it rises; thus rising and falling regularly every six hours. The time is often changed by the situation of places, currents, &c.

In inland seas, as in the Mediterranean, there are no sensible tides.

Questions.—What is caused by the attraction of the moon on the ocean and sea? How often does the tide rise and fall? Are there any tides in inland seas?

II. Describe the Hudson River and its principal branch. Describe the two large rivers next south of the Hudson, and their branches. What is the general course of the rivers which have been described? What is the general course of the rivers which empty into the Atlantic, south of the Susquehannah? What rivers empty into Chesapeake Bay, and on which side? What considerable branch has the Potomac? Describe the rivers emptying into Albemarle Sound, and their branches. Describe those emptying into Pamlico Sound. What rivers are found between these and Savannah River? Describe their source, size and branches. Describe the Savannah, and the rivers S. of it emptying into the Atlantic. What river forms the southern boundary of Georgia? What is the principal river of East Florida?

II. What river passes through Florida into the gulf of Mexico? What branches form it? Mention the eastern and western branches of the Mobile River, which empties at the town of Mobile. What two rivers between the Mobile and Mississippi? What are the two principal branches of the Mississippi, S. of the Ohio? What two rivers form the Ohio, and where do they rise? Describe the principal branches of the Ohio on the South side, beginning at the mouth. Describe those on the north side. What branches has the Mississippi, N. of the Ohio? What are the three largest western branches from the Missouri and Arkansaw? What one N. of the Missouri? Where are the Osage and Washitta, or Ouachitta?

Lakes.—II. Where is Lake Michigan, and with what lake does it communicate? What lake between Huron and Erie? What river empties into it? What rivers empty into Lake Erie, and from what state? What river and falls between Erie and Ontario? What empty into Lake Ontario? What states lie [illegible] these lakes? What lake E. of Ontario, and how is it connected with the St. Lawrence? What small lake is connected [illegible]? What small lake E. of Champlain, and what river [illegible] from it? What lakes in Maine?

Boundaries and Capitals.—I. What six states lie east of the Hudson River? What are their boundaries and seats of government, beginning at the most eastern? What four states lie next to these, east of Maryland and Ohio? Mention the boundaries and capital of each. What eight states lie on the Mississippi, and its branches, and what are their boundaries and capitals? What six states lie east of these, on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico? What are their boundaries and

apitals? Where is Florida? What three other territories, ear the states which have been mentioned?

The following is a sketch of some of the more difficult boundaries, with blanks for the names, which the pupil should fill up from the map.

Maine is bounded N. by ———; E. by ———; S. by the ——— Ocean; and W. by ———. New Hampshire is bounded N. by ———; E. by ——— and the ——— Ocean; S. by ———; and W. by ——— River, which separates it from ———. Rhode Island is bounded N. and E. by ———; S. by ——— Ocean; and W. by ———. Delaware is bounded N. by ———; E. by ——— River and Bay, which separate it from ———; S. and W. by ———. Maryland is bounded N. by ———; E. by ——— and ——— Ocean; S. and W. by ——— River, which separates it from ———. South Carolina is bounded N. and N. E. by ———; S. E. by the ——— Ocean; and S. W. by ——— River, which separates it from ———.

Latitudes and Longitudes of North America.—II. What parts of North America are between 50° and 60° of north latitude? What parts between 40° and 50°? What between 30° and 40°? What is nearly the latitude of Quebec and Montreal? Of Washington? Of New Orleans? Of Mexico? Of the West Indies? Find the longitude from London, of Philadelphia, New Orleans and Mexico. What is the difference of time, between these places and London? Is their time fast or slower? (*See the chart of the World, and page* 45.)

DANISH AMERICA.

GREENLAND.

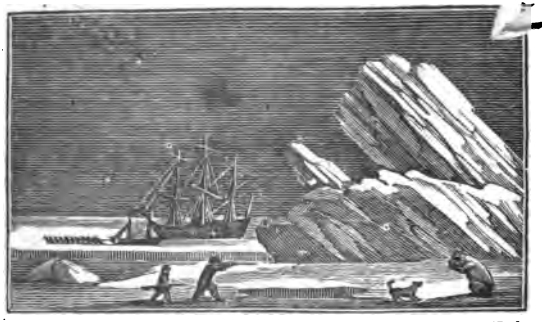
151. The coast of Greenland is usually lined immense islands of ice. The white bear is often f floating upon them.

152. This cold desolate region belongs to the Danes. It is valuable principally on account of the fisheries on the coast.

153. It is inhabited by about 20,000 Esquimaux* Indians, and 8,000 or 10,000 Norwegians, with some Moravian missionaries.

* Pronounced Eskemo.

Ice Islands and the White Bear.



Questions.—I. In what direction is Greenland from the United States? What is the southern cape? What strait separates it from Labrador? What island and settlement on the western coast?

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

154. The island of Spitzbergen, which is sometimes considered as a part of America, belongs to Russia.

155. The Russians also possess a part of the North West Coast of North America, and hold about 50,000 Indians in subjection.

156. The people of this region resemble those of Siberia, and probably came from Asia.

Questions.—I. Where is Spitzbergen, and to whom does it belong? (*See map of the world.*) What is the most western cape of North America? What peninsula south of it?

II. What sound and inlet near Alaska? What mountains on the coast, and of what height? Where is Portlock Harbour? What parts of Hudson's Bay and Greenland are nearly in the same latitude? What parts of Europe are in this latitude?

BRITISH AMERICA.

157. The British possessions in N. America may be divided into three portions; the North West Territory, lying west of Hudson's Bay; New Britain, east of this bay; and the British Provinces on the south-east.

158. They extend from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains, on the north of the United States.

NORTH-WEST BRITISH TERRITORY.

159. The North-West British Territory is a frozen, barren, inhospitable region, lying north of latitude 50°.

160. The animals of this territory furnish great quantities of furs, which are conveyed by the Indians and traders in canoes, so light, that they carry them from one stream to another.

Indians carrying their Canoes.

161. [redacted]abited by the Esquimaux Indians, on the co[redacted]e Knisteneaux* and Chippeway Indians, in the interior, [redacted]th only a few trading settlements of whites.

Questions.—I. How may the British possessions be divided? How are they bounded? (*See the map.*) Describe the southern boundary. What bay do they include?

II. What divisions are made around Hudson's Bay? What large lakes are there? What are the chief rivers running north? What rivers empty into Hudson's Bay? What articles of commerce are furnished by the N. W. British Territory? *What fort or trading houses on Hudson's Bay? Where is the most northern, and where is the most western*

* Pronounced Nisteno.

trading house? What can you say of this region? How is it inhabited?

NEW BRITAIN.

162. New Britain is colder than the North-Western Territory. It is inhabited by a few Indians, some of whom have been taught and civilized by European missionaries.

Questions.—1. What can you say of New Britain? *What Indians are found on the coast and what in the interior?* (*See map.*) What Missionary station on the Labrador coast? (*Two others have been established in Labrador.*) What province lies S. of it?

BRITISH PROVINCES.

Upper Canada—Lower Canada—New Brunswick—Nova Scotia—Newfoundland—Saint Johns, or Prince Edward.

Falls of Niagara.

163. The cataract of Niagara, in Upper Canada, is probably the grandest in the world. The stream is three quarters of a mile wide, divided by an island in the middle. It falls 150 feet, and the roar may be heard 15 miles.

164. The climate of Lower Canada is severely cold; that of Upper Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia is more mild. All these are productive and flourishing provinces.

165. The French inhabitants, the most numerous

in Lower Canada, are superstitious and ignorant. The British and Americans, especially in Upper Canada, have better characters and more information.

166. Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward, are cold, barren islands. They are chiefly inhabited and resorted to, on account of the fisheries near them, and the inhabitants are rude and uneducated.

Questions.—I. How are the British Provinces divided? How are they bounded? What great natural curiosity do they contain? Where is Niagara, and what lake empties over these falls? (*See map of the United States.*) What is the climate of Canada, and the other provinces on the continent? What can you say of the people? What can you say of the provinces on the islands, and their inhabitants?

Questions on the map.—II. Which is the most eastern British Province? How is it bounded? *What is the chief settlement?* Where are Cape Breton, and *Prince Edward or St. Johns? What settlement in Cape Breton? What other islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence? What one on the coast of Nova Scotia? How is Nova Scotia bounded?* What is the capital? What other principal places? (*See map of the United States.*) *What cape at the south? What are the boundaries of Lower Canada and of Upper Canada? What river divides them in part?* What is the capital, and what are the other principal places of Lower Canada? (*See map of the United States.*) What of Upper Canada? How is New Brunswick bounded? What are its principal places? With what lakes does the S[redacted]e communicate? *What lake lies N. of Lake Hu[redacted]*

THE UNITED STATES.

167. The United States were formerly colonies, or provinces, of Great Britain.

On the 4th of July, 1776, they were declared independent, and a few years after, the present constitution, or system of government, was formed.

168. There are now twenty-four separate states, united in one republic, and four territories, besides the great western territory, or Territory of Missouri.

169. The United States are usually spoken of in four divisions—the Eastern, Western, Middle and Southern States.

The six Eastern States are those east of the Hudson.

The Western States are those which lie on the Mississippi and its branches.

The four Middle States are between the Eastern and Western States, as far south as Maryland.

The six Southern States are those south of these, lying on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.

CLXX. (*For the Review.*)

a. The laws of the United States are made by a Congress which consists of a House of Representatives, chosen every two years by the people of each state according to their population; and of a Senate of two from each state, chosen for six years.

b. The laws are executed by the President, who is chosen by the votes of all the States every four years, assisted by the Secretary of State and the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, and of the Treasury.

c. The President and Senate appoint the inferior officers of government, and those of the army and navy.

d. Each of the states has an independent government, with distinct laws for itself, much like that of the United States, with a governor at the head. The territories are under the general government.

e. On the eastern continent, especially in Europe, the laws make distinctions in the privileges of the [redacted]ording to their rank and religion.

f. The constitution of the United State[redacted] not make any distinctions of rank, except in the officers of government; and all religions are allowed which do not disturb the good order of society.

g. The climate and soil are various in different parts of the United States; but almost all parts will produce in abundance wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley and oats, with beans, peas, and other vegetables, and excellent fruits.

h. The northern parts, extending from 41° to 45° of north latitude, have severe winters and much snow.

This portion is best fitted for pasturage, and the coarser grains, rye, oats and barley; but it also produces good wheat and fine fruits.

i. The middle regions, between 41° and 36° or 36½° of latitude have mild winters and little snow; and the heat of summer is longer continued and more constant than it is farther north.

This portion of the United States abounds in excellent grain and fine fruits, and between 40° and 36°, is well suited for the cultivation of tobacco.

j. In the southern part between 36° and 30°, the climate is warm. Snow is uncommon, and cotton, rice, olives, figs, pomegranates, and other fruits of warm climates flourish.

k. South of 30°, snow is unknown, and the productions of the Torrid Zone are found.

l. The inhabitants of the United States are Europeans, or their descendants, except the African slaves, principally found in the Southern States, and about 100,000 Indians chiefly in the Western States.

m. The value of goods imported into the United States from other countries, in one year, may be estimated to 70 millions of dollars; and the exports, most of which are produced or manufactured in the United States, are of about the same value.

n. The value of articles manufactured in the United States, in 1810, was from 150 to 200 millions of dollars. The quantity and excellence of these articles has been rapidly increasing.

Questions.—I. To whom did the United States formerly belong? When did they become independent? How many states, and how many territories are there? What division is commonly made of the United States? Which are the Eastern States? The Western States? The Middle States? The Southern States?

II. By whom are the laws of the United States made? By whom are they executed? Who appoint the inferior officers of government? What are the governments of the particular states? What distinctions are made among the people in Europe? Do the laws of the United States make these distinctions?

II. What can you say of the climate and productions of the United States? What is the climate between 41° and 45° north latitude? What are the chief productions? What states are included in this region? What can you say of the middle regions? What are their productions? What is the latitude of Philadelphia? Washington? Lexington, (Ken.)? Norfolk, (Vir.)? What states lie north of the parallel of 42 degrees? What states between 42° and 36½°? What states

between 36° and 30°? What are their climate and productions? What states are bounded on the parallel of 42°? What on those of 36½° and 35°? What is the latitude of Newbern—of Charleston—of Savannah—of New Orleans? What parts of the United States lie S. of 30°? What can you say of their climate? Who are the inhabitants of the United States? What is the value of the imports and exports of the United States? What is that of the manufactures?

EASTERN STATES, OR NEW ENGLAND.

Maine—New Hampshire—Vermont—Massachusetts—Connecticut—Rhode Island.

The Whale Fishery.

171. Commerce and the fisheries have, hitherto, been the chief sources of wealth to New England.

172. This small and populous portion of the United States is colder and less fertile than the rest; but it abounds in good pasturage, corn and rye, and produces much fine fruit.

173. The eastern coast of New England is generally level. The western and northern parts are mountainous, and the interior is uneven and hilly.

174. The northern parts are cold, dry and healthy; the southern parts have a milder, but more variable climate; the eastern coast is exposed to bleak, damp winds from the ocean.

CLXXIV. (*For the Review.*)

a. The Eastern States contain two of the first literary institutions in the United States—Harvard University at Cambridge, near Boston, (Mass.) and Yale College at New Haven, (Conn.)

b. There are eight other colleges—at Providence, (R. I.) Williamstown, (Mass. N. W. part,) Hanover, (N. H.) Middlebury and Burlington, (Ver.) and Brunswick, (Me.) Amherst, (Mass.) and Washington College at Hartford, (Conn.)

c. The institutions at Cambridge, New Haven and Hanover have medical colleges connected with them.

d. The Law School at Litchfield, and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, (Conn.) are well known.

e. There are five institutions for the education of clergymen —at Andover and Cambridge, (Mass.) New Haven, (Conn.) and Bangor and Waterville, (Maine.)

f. Almost all parts of New England are furnished with public schools, in which every person may receive a common education, and with an unusual proportion of churches and ministers.

g. In consequence of these institutions, few are found in these states, who cannot read and write, and knowledge is constantly and rapidly spread by the numerous books and newspapers which are published.

h. The people are generally distinguished for industry, enterprise and intelligence, and for good education and good morals. Few, comparatively, suffer from poverty.

i. The inhabitants of the coast procure dried fish, whale oil, and spermaceti from their fisheries; and those of the interior obtain beef, pork, butter and cheese from their farms, and lumber and potash from the forests. These articles are their chief exports.

j. The people of New England are principally clothed and supplied from their own productions and manufactures.

k. These states excel any others of equal extent in the Union, in the tonnage of their ships; and also in the value of their manufactures, which are sent to other states in large quantities.

Questions.—I. From what has the wealth of New England been chiefly derived? How are the Eastern States bounded? Between what latitudes do they lie? What are their climate and chief productions? What is the face of the country? Describe the climate of each portion.

II. What colleges has New England? What medical institutions? What other institutions? What other means of

education and instruction? What is the general character of the people? What are the most important productions and exports of New England? Whence do the people obtain most of the supplies they need? What is the state of commerce and manufactures in New England? What is the chief river of New England? (*See the map.*) Which is the largest town? What two are next in population?

MAINE.

176. Maine is the most recently settled of the Eastern States. A large part of it is still covered with forests.

The extensive sea coasts and fine harbours of Maine are favourable to commerce, and it is now the fourth state in the Union in the quantity of its shipping.

Questions on the map.—I. Describe the boundaries, rivers and capital of Maine.

II. What river separates it from New Brunswick on the east? What are the chief seaports, and where? What towns in the interior? Where is its college? What two other institutions has it? (*See* CLXXV. *b.* and *c.*) (*Face of the country*, 173—*Climate* 174.*)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

177. New Hampshire is a cold, but productive state, remarkable for the White Mountains, the highest in the United States.

Its trade is chiefly carried on through the seaports of Massachusetts.

Questions on the map.—I. Describe the boundaries, river, and capital of New Hampshire. What mountains has it?

II. What seaport has New Hampshire, and in what part? Where is its college? What other towns on the Connecticut River? What five towns around the capital, in different directions? (*Productions*, 172—*Face*, 173—*Climate*, 174.)

VERMONT.

178. Vermont takes its name from the Green Moun-

* The Face of the Country, Climate and Productions of each state may usually be learned from the description of the division to which it belongs. To assist the pupil, these references are made to the numbers of the articles, where the information is found. Thus it is stated (at 173) that the northern part of New England is mountainous, and as Maine is in the northern part, this description applies to it.

tains which pass through it, and render its air remarkably pure and healthy.

The trade of Vermont is chiefly with the neighbouring states.

Questions on the map.—I. Describe the boundaries, rivers, and capital of Vermont. What is the course of the Green Mountains? What places on the Connecticut River?

II. In what towns are its two colleges, and where are they situated? What is the most northern town? Where is Bennington? (*Face*, 173—*Climate*, 174.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

179. Massachusetts was the first settled state in New England, and is the most thickly settled in the union.

Although one of the smallest states, it is first, except New York, in commerce, and among the first in manufactures and wealth.

Questions on the map.—I. Describe the boundaries, rivers and capital of Massachusetts. What bay and capes has it? What seaports N. of Boston? Where is Plymouth, the spot on which the forefathers of N. England first landed?

II. What port on the southern coast? What town N. of it? What islands near it? What are the principal places on the Connecticut river? What are the principal plac s between the coast and the river? What one west of the Connecticut? Where are Harvard University and Williams College? (CLXXV. *a.* and *b.*) (*Prod.* 172—*Face*, 173—*Cli.* 174).

CONNECTICUT.

180. Connecticut is one of the three smallest states in the Union; but in exports, manufactures and wealth, it is superior to half the larger states.

It has been much distinguished for its men of genius and learning, and for the general regularity and good order of the people.

Questions on the map.—I. Describe the boundaries, chief river, and two capitals of Connecticut.

(*The river emptying at New London is the Thames, and that west of the Connecticut is the Housatonic.*)

What are the two principal places east of the Connecticut River? What town below Hartford on the Connecticut? (*Saybrook lies at the mouth.*)

II. What is the chief town on the coast west of New Haven? What one north of New Haven? What literary institutions has Connecticut (CLXXV.)? (*Prod.* 172—*Face*, 173.)

RHODE ISLAND.

181. Rhode Island is chiefly distinguished for its flourishing manufactures.

From the situation of Rhode Island, the climate is milder than in other parts of New England. Its islands are celebrated for beauty and fertility.

Questions on the map.—I. Describe the boundaries of Rhode Island and its capital. What other principal port, and how situated? (*Bristol is a commercial place east of Providence.*)

II. What island south of Rhode Island? Where is the college of Rhode Island? Why is the climate of this state milder than that of Vermont? (*See* § 114. *p.* 41.)

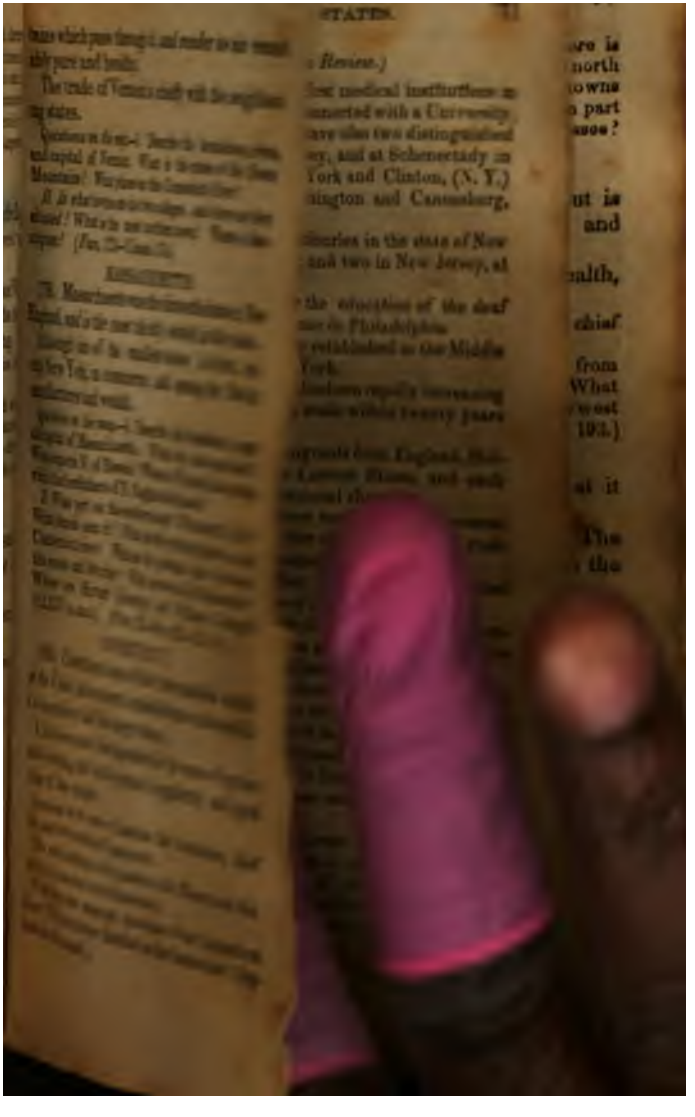
MIDDLE STATES.

New York—New Jersey—Pennsylvania—Delaware.

182. The most important production of the Middle States is wheat. Large quantities of flour are exported from them to other parts of America and to Europe.

183. Except the northern part of New York, the Middle States have a milder climate, and more fertile soil than the Eastern States.

184. They are generally healthy, except on the marshy borders of the lakes and rivers.



NEW YORK.

186. New York is the richest, and one of the largest, most populous and commercial states in the Union.

The eastern part was principally settled by the Dutch; the western part by emigrants from New England.

A canal has already been completed by this state, uniting Lake Champlain to the Hudson, *and also the great Western or Erie Canal, uniting* the Hudson with Lake Erie.

Questions on the Map.—I. What are the boundaries of New York? What rivers in the eastern part? What in the western part? What two large rivers rise in this state? Where is the capital? What is the chief city, and where? (*Situated on an island.*)

II. What are the two principal towns on the east side of Hudson River? What towns on the west bank, beginning at the mouth? What towns on and near the Mohawk River? What places on Lake Champlain? What is the principal one on the St. Lawrence? What places on Lake Ontario? What on Niagara River? What places near the small lakes? Where is Oswego? Rochester? Leicester? Batavia? What places in the southern part? What lake? What large island east of New York city? (*Staten Island lies between Long Island and New Jersey.*) What are some of the principal places on Long Island? What is the eastern point called? Where is Gardiner's Island? What literary institutions has New York? (*See* CLXXXV. *a.* & *b.*) (*Clinton is nine miles west of Utica.*)

Several small lakes in the interior of New York, are numbered on the map, as follows: 1. *Skeneateles L.* 2. *Owasco L.* 3. *Cayuga L.* 4. *Seneca L.* 5. *Crooked L.* 6. *Canandaigua L.* 7. *Canesus L.*

Which is the most eastern of the small lakes of N. York? On what lake is Skeneateles? Auburn? Geneva? Canandaigua? (*Productions*, 183—*Climate*, 183, 184.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

187. Pennsylvania is a large, fertile, well cultivated and wealthy state. It is level in the south-east, and mountainous or hilly in most other parts.

German, Dutch and Irish emigrants, form nearly half the population of Pennsylvania, many of whom do not speak English.

The English inhabitants are generally well informed, and science is much cultivated among them. The common people of other classes have little education.

Questions on the Map.—I. Describe the boundaries and rivers of Pennsylvania. What mountains pass through it? Describe the capital and the chief city.

II. What town on the Schuylkill? What inland town W. of it? What four towns W. in the same latitude? What is the principal town in the western part of the state, and how situated? What places S. of it? Where is Meadville? What towns on the Susquehannah and its branches? Where are Easton and Reading? What are the literary institutions of Pennsylvania? (CLXXXV. *a.* and *c.*) *Prod.* 182—*Cli.* 183.)

NEW JERSEY.

188. New Jersey is level, barren and sandy in the south, and productive, though mountainous, in the north. The middle portion of the state is most fertile.

The people are generally industrious, frugal, and hospitable, and in many parts, well informed.

Although this state is among the six smallest in the Union, it is among the first six in wealth, and in the value of its manufactures.

Questions on the Map.—I. Describe the boundaries of New Jersey. Where is the seat of government?

The Raritan, passing by Brunswick, and the Passaic and Hackensack, two small streams on the east, are the principal rivers of New Jersey.

II. What towns between Trenton and Philadelphia? What places on Delaware Bay? What harbours on the coast? What is the southern cape, and what the northern of this coast? What town in the northern part, remarkable for the falls of the Passaick river? What literary institutions in this state? (CLXXXV. *a.* and *b.*) (*Prod.* 182—*Cli.* 183—4.)

DELAWARE.

189. Delaware is a very small, but fertile state, remarkable for fine wheat, and numerous flour mills and manufacturing establishments.

Questions on the Map.—I. Describe the boundaries of Delaware. The capital and other towns. What cape has it?

Wilmington, on the Delaware, is one of the principal towns

SOUTHERN STATES.

Maryland—Virginia—N. Carolina—S. Carolina—Georgia—Alabama.

Rice. *Cotton.* *Tobacco.*

190. The Southern States extend from the boundaries of Pennsylvania and Delaware, to those of Mississippi and Florida, all lying on the Atlantic, except Alabama.

191. The northern parts abound in wheat and Indian corn; but rice, cotton and tobacco are the most valuable productions of these states, and are important articles of commerce.

192. The country on the coast of the Southern States, from 100 to 200 miles in breadth, is generally low, sandy and barren, except the marshy, moist portions on the bays and sounds.

193. The climate of the low country is very hot and unhealthy in the summer. The back parts are mountainous, and enjoy a better climate.

The winters are mild, and snow seldom falls in large quantities; the heat of summer is more oppressive than in the northern states, chiefly because it is more constant, and longer continued.

CXCIV. (*For the Review.*)

a. There is a flourishing medical institution, besides two colleges, at Baltimore. There are also universities or colleges, at the city of Washington, at Williamsburg and Prince Edward, (Vir.) Chapel Hill, (N. C.) Columbia, (S. C.) and

Athens, (Geo.) A new university is established at Charlottesville, (Vir.)

b. The inhabitants of the Southern States usually live on large plantations, so far from each other, that there are few towns or villages, and of course, few churches and common schools, compared with those of the Northern States.

c. In consequence of this, the lower classes have little education.

d. Nearly one half the population consists of slaves, extremely ignorant and degraded, who perform almost all the labour.

e. The higher classes are hospitable and liberal, and many are well educated.

f. The state of morals and manners in the Southern States, has been improving for several years past.

g. These states are more extensive than the Middle and Eastern states together, and exceed either of these divisions in the amount of their exports; but the value of property, except slaves, has been less than in the Middle States.

Questions.—I. Which are the Southern States? How are they bounded? What are the chief productions? What is the face of the country and climate on the coast? What in the interior? What is the comparative temperature of these states?

II. What literary institutions are there? Are the inhabitants of these states thickly settled? What is the character of the lower classes? What is the proportion of slaves here? What are some of the characteristics of the higher classes? What improvement has been taking place? What is the extent of the Southern States compared with the Eastern and Middle States? and what their exports and wealth? Which is the largest of these States? Which is the most northern and which the most southern? Which lies on the Gulf of Mexico?

MARYLAND.

195. Maryland is generally low, moist and unhealthy, especially on the eastern side of the Chesapeake Bay. It is very fertile, yielding wheat and tobacco of the best quality.

Questions on the map.—I. What bay divides Maryland? Describe the boundaries, rivers, capital and chief city.

II. What are the towns N. of Baltimore? What on the

eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay? What one on the Potomac, at the south? What colleges in this state (CXCIV α.)? (*Prod.* 191, *Face* 192, *Climate* 193.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

196. This is a small district, ten miles square, lying on the Potomac; it was ceded to the United States by the states of Maryland and Virginia.

It includes Washington, the seat of the United States' government, with Alexandria and Georgetown.

Questions on the map.—II. What is the population of Washington? What literary institutions has it? What is the size of Alexandria and Georgetown? In what district are they included, and how large is this district?

VIRGINIA.

197. Virginia is the largest state, and one of the most populous in the Union. It is distinguished as the native state of General Washington.

Its most important productions are wheat, tobacco, and corn.

Questions on the map.—I. Mention the boundaries, rivers, and mountains of Virginia. Describe the capital. What is the largest town and seaport?

II. What place is opposite to Norfolk? What canal from it? What town at the mouth of James river? What places on and near York river? Where are Petersburg and Fredericksburg? What places between these and the mountains? What among the mountains? What springs in the mountains? What three places on the Ohio? What other towns? What Colleges in this state (CXCIV)? (*Prod.* 191, *Face* 192, *Climate* 193.)

A part of the Peninsula on which Cape Charles is, belongs to Virginia.

NORTH CAROLINA.

198. North Carolina produces cotton and rice, and abounds in pine forests, from which large quantities of pitch, tar, and turpentine are obtained.

The commerce of this state is small, for want of good harbours on its coast.

Questions on the map.—I. Mention the boundaries, sounds, capes and chief rivers of N. Carolina. What is the capital?

II. Where are Fayetteville and Newbern? What towns N.

E. of the river Neuse? How are they situated? Where is the university of this state? What considerable place is north of this? What ports in the south, and where? What towns N. and S. of Fayetteville? What places in the western part of the state? What springs on the borders of Tennessee? (*Face* 192, *Climate* 193.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

199. South Carolina has much barren land, but is very fertile on the rivers, and produces cotton and rice in abundance.

This state has a large share of commerce, wealth, and refinement.

Questions on the map.—I. Mention the boundaries, chief rivers, and capital. What is the chief city?

II. What two other seaports, and in what direction from Charleston? What two towns N. W. of Beaufort? What are the principal places E. of the Santee? What on the west of this river? Where is the university of this state? (*Cli.* 193.)

GEORGIA.

200. The climate of Georgia is so warm, that it produces coffee and sugar in the southern part.

Cotton is the principal article of commerce. The fertile islands on the coast produce the finest in the world.

Questions on the map.—I. Mention the boundaries and capital of Georgia. What are the chief rivers emptying into the Atlantic? What into the Gulf of Mexico? What is the principal town and seaport?

II. What four towns on the coast, below Savannah? What is the principal town on the Savannah, in the northern part of the state? What other towns? What Indians are found in the northern part? What islands on the coast? What river forms the southern boundary? What two islands lie S. of it? What colleges or universities in Georgia (CXCIV *a.*)? (*Face* 192—*Clim.* 193.)

ALABAMA.

201. Alabama is a very fertile, but newly settled state, resembling Georgia in climate and productions.

Questions on the map.—I. Describe the boundaries and rivers of Alabama. Where is the seat of government? What

port on the south? What town on the Mobile river, opite to it? What town above it? Mention some other plain the state. What Indians are found in this state?

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA.

202. Florida has been lately ceded by Spain to the ited States. It extends almost to the Tropic of ncer; and its climate is fitted to produce fine crops offee and sugar, as well as rice and cotton.

uestions on the map.—I. How is Florida bounded, and is it divided? (*See map of N. America.*) What capes it? What river? What is the chief town of E. Florida? at of W. Florida?

f. What other places do you find? What bays on the t? How far is Cape Sable from the Island of Cuba? at Indians are there in W. Florida?

WESTERN STATES.

io—Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky—Tennessee—Mississippi—Louisiana—Missouri.

Ancient Fortifications at Marietta, Ohio.

203. The Western States abound with the remains ortifications and mounds, so ancient, that they are r covered with aged trees. It is not known when se fortifications were built, or by what nation.

204. These states lie entirely on the Mississippi its branches, and are generally well watered and y fertile.

205. They have a milder climate than the states on the Atlantic Ocean, but generally resemble those in the same latitude, in their productions.

206. Immense *prairies*, or plains covered only with grass, form a striking characteristic of the Western States, and the soil is uncommonly fertile.

207. The chief productions of the states north of Tennessee, are wheat and Indian corn.

Horses, cattle and swine, are raised in great numbers in these states, and large quantities of provisions exported in boats, down the Mississippi River.

208. Rice, cotton, and even sugar, are raised in the more Southern States, chiefly by the labour of slaves. Kentucky and Tennessee abound in hemp and tobacco.

CCIX. (*For the Review.*)

a. Slavery is prohibited in the states north of the Ohio, and the people resemble those of the Northern and Middle States on the Atlantic.

b. The Western States were settled latest, and are not yet well supplied with churches and schools.

c. The people are brave, hardy and industrious, but the lower classes have little education.

d. There are colleges at Athens and Cincinnati, (Ohio,) Lexington and Danville, (Ken.,) Greenville, Nashville and Knoxville, (Ten.,) and Washington, (Miss.) There are medical institutions at Cincinnati and Lexington.

Questions.—I. What do you find remarkable in the Western States? Where do these states lie, and what are they? What states are west of the Mississippi? What N. of the Ohio, and what Atlantic states are in the same latitude? What between the Ohio and the Gulf of Mexico, and what other states in the same latitude? What can you say of their climate? What is there peculiar in the face of the country? What are the chief productions of the states N. of Tennessee? What are the productions of he more Southern States?

II. In what states is slavery prohibited? In what latitude do the western states lie? When were they settled? What is the character of the people generally? What colleges are there in the Western States?

OHIO.

210. Ohio is a fertile state, remarkably level and ›e from stones.

The inhabitants are frugal and industrious, and are ›idly establishing schools, colleges and churches.

Questions on the map.—I. What are the boundaries and t of government of Ohio? What rivers empty into the es, and what into the Ohio?

I. What is the largest town in Ohio? What towns on the er Ohio, above Cincinnati? What places are there on the ›to River? What on the Muskingum river? What towns forts on the north? Where is Cleaveland? What colle- ıre there in this state (CCIX *d*)? (*Clim.* 205—*Prod.* 207.)

INDIANA.

1. This state resembles Ohio in fertility. In parts the climate is so mild as to produce grapes which wine can be made.

stions on the map.—I. How is Indiana bounded? What rivers? What is the seat of government? What are there on the Ohio? What on the Wabash? ›lace and forts in the north?

ILLINOIS.

Illinois is a fertile, but thinly settled state, able for its extensive prairies.

ns on the map.—I. How is Illinois bounded? What ef town and seat of government? What places are it on the Mississippi and Kaskaskias rivers? What

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Michigan is a well watered, fertile territory, y settled.

on the map.—I. How is it bounded? What is the ace, and where? What town south of it? Where ckinac, an important military post?

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

is territory lies between Michigan and the extending to Lake Superior, and the Woods.

It is chiefly inhabited by Indians, and little known.

Its rivers and lakes abound in fish, and where they are shallow, produce great quantities of wild rice resembling oats.

There are very valuable lead mines in this territory, and large masses of pure copper have been found near Lake Superior.

Questions on the map.—I. What rivers do you find in this territory? What falls of the Mississippi? What tribes of Indians?

KENTUCKY.

215. Kentucky is a very fertile state, with a mild, moist climate.

It abounds in salt springs, from which several of the neighbouring states are supplied with salt.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Kentucky bounded? What is the capital? What are the two chief towns?

II. What towns are between Cumberland and Green Rivers? What two on them? Where are Bairdstown and Springfield? What springs S. E. from Lexington? What towns are there on the Ohio? What colleges in this state (CCIX*d*)? (*Prod.* 208.)

TENNESSEE.

216. Tennessee is generally a fertile, healthy state. It is divided by the Cumberland mountains into East and West Tennessee.

It is not subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and the spring is several weeks earlier than in New-England.

Questions on the map.—I. What are the boundaries and rivers of Tennessee? What mountains separate the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers? What are the capital and chief towns, and where?

II. What are the principal places above Knoxville, on the Tennessee and its branches? What are below it? What two places on the Cumberland River? What places between these rivers? What colleges in this state (CCIX*d*)? What missionary station near the southern boundary?

MISSISSIPPI.

217. Mississippi is a well watered, level and fertile

country. It is remarkably fitted for the cultivation of cotton, and in the southern parts, produces sugar.

Only half of this state is owned by the whites, the rest belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Mississippi bounded? What are its principal rivers? Where do you find the Chickasaws, and where the Choctaws? How much of the state do they possess? Where is the seat of government? What is the chief town, and where?

II. Where is the college of this state CCIX *d*? In what direction from New Orleans is Natchez? What towns are north of Natchez? What between the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers? What one on the Gulf of Mexico? What places N. of Pascagoula, in the western part of the state?

LOUISIANA.

218. Louisiana is the most southern state now in the Union, with a hot, unhealthy climate, producing tropical fruits, and especially the sugar cane in abundance.

A large part of this state, and even the city of New Orleans, is lower than the rivers, and the water flows out of the rivers, on each side, forming immense swamps.

To prevent this, banks, or levees, are built, and the lands which are drained are extremely fertile.

Questions on the map.—I. What are the boundaries and capital of Louisiana? What are the chief rivers? What river separates it from Texas? What towns in the western part? What towns east of the Mississippi?

ARKANSAW TERRITORY.

219. This territory is chiefly inhabited by Indians, and resembles the neighbouring states.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Arkansaw bounded? What town do you find? What are the rivers of this territory? What Indians are here?

MISSOURI.

220. Missouri is the last state admitted into the Union, remarkable for its rich and extensive mines of lead.

The climate is mild and healthy, and the land generally very fertile, especially on the rivers.

Questions on the map.—I. What are the boundaries of Missouri? What rivers pass through and rise in it? What are the principal places and where? What valuable mines do you find in this state?

MISSOURI TERRITORY,
Or the Western Territory of the United States.

Indians catching Buffaloes.

221. This territory embraces the greater part of the United States' possessions west of the Mississippi. It is still a wilderness consisting chiefly of immense plains.

It abounds in wild animals, and is inhabited only by Indians, and a few soldiers stationed at military posts.

Buffaloes are found in numerous and large herds, and are caught by the Indians by driving them into enclosures as represented in the cut.

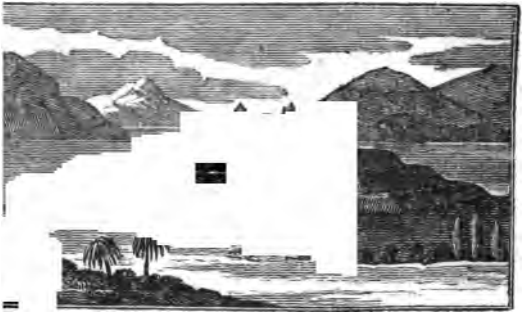
Questions on the map.—I. How is Missouri Territory bounded? What mountains divide it? What river flows east from the mountains? (*See map of N. America.*)

II. What are its chief branches? What one flows west? What Indians are found here? Where is there a missionary station?

SPANISH NORTH AMERICA.

222. The Spanish provinces in North America were Mexico, Guatimala, and Florida. The latter has been given up to the United States, and the two former have recently become independent of Spain.

223. This extensive region was formerly inhabited a powerful people, almost as civilized as the Chi- ıe. The natives were conquered and cruelly treated the Spaniards, who still hold many in slavery. The Spanish inhabitants are generally ignorant and rupt without the refinement of European manners.



Pyramid of Cholula.

224. At Cholula in Mexico, is a very large pyramid ılt of brick by the ancient inhabitants, with a tem- on the top, in which thousands of persons were ɔbably sacrificed to the Sun.

Questions.—I. What parts of America formerly belonged to Spanish? What people formerly inhabited this region? hat remarkable work of theirs can you mention? What was ıe to the natives? What is the character of the Spaniards?

MEXICO.

225. Mexico has long been celebrated for its rich nes of gold and silver, which are chiefly in the ıthern part.

The interior is thinly inhabited, and is remarkable : immense herds of wild horses and cattle. The uthern parts contain most of the population.

226. The lowlands, on the coast are hot and unhealthy; ıt the middle is a high temperate plain, from 6,000

to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, with every variety of climate and productions, at different heights.

Some parts which are inhabited, are so cold that wheat will not grow, and the whole is crowned with mountains, covered with perpetual snow.

Questions on the Map.—I. How is Mexico bounded? What are the chief rivers? What gulfs, and what peninsulas do you find? What provinces are mentioned on the map? What is the climate of the coast, and what of other parts? What is the capital?

II. What are the chief seaports on the Pacific? What on the Gulf of Mexico? Which is the nearest port to Mexico? What two cities S. of Mexico? What volcano? What cities between Mexico and the Tropic of Cancer? What are the principal N. of this line? What is the most northern town in the interior? What capes on the Pacific? What islands off the coast? Which is the most northerly port, and what is its size? What places on the Gulf of California? What island in it?

GUATIMALA.

227. Guatimala is a warm, fertile and populous province, between Mexico and the Isthmus of Darien.

Its coast furnishes great quantities of mahogany, and a British settlement has been established at Honduras to procure it.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Guatimala bounded? What is the capital?

II. What seaport besides? What one on the Gulf of Amatique? Where are Ciudad Real and Vera Paz? Where is Chiapa, or Chiapa of the Indians? What lake in the S. and where does it empty? What is the nearest port of S. America situated on the isthmus?

INDIAN TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA.

228. The whole of North America was formerly possessed by the Indians, but they have gradually been diminished by wars and new diseases, as the number of white people has increased.

229. Many tribes still remain in various parts of North America, which are really independent nations. They hold their lands and are governed by their chiefs, according to their own laws.

230. Most of the Indians of North America are tall, well formed, active and intelligent, distinguished for boldness and native eloquence.

231. The northern and north-eastern coasts are inhabited chiefly by the Esquimaux. They are dwarfish, dull and filthy; but mild in their character, and more disposed to receive instruction than many other tribes.

232. The Knisteneaux and Chippewayans inhabit the interior of the northern parts. The Knisteneaux are the most intelligent, mild and honest.

233. The Sioux, Pawnee and Osage Indians, found on the Missouri and its branches, are the most robust and warlike tribes we know.

234. The Snake Indians of the western territory are mild and inoffensive in their character. This is also said of most of the tribes beyond the Rocky Mountains, called Flatheads, from the flatness of their skulls, produced by pressing the heads of infants.

CCXXXV. (*For the Review.*)

a. There are several powerful tribes in the Arkansaw Territory and in Mexico. Some of them use horses, taken from the immense herds which are found wild.

b. Some Indian nations in Mexico have been partially civilized, and are now governed by Catholic priests. Others live in towns by themselves, with an Indian governor appointed by the Spaniards.

c. The most important tribes within the United States, are those which are found between the Ohio and the Gulf of Mexico—the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks.

d. Some of these, especially the Cherokees, have learned the arts of civilized life; and some are found who are well educated and possessed of large plantations and numerous slaves.

e. There are many Indians between the Ohio and the great lakes, who are chiefly Chippewayans.

f. The principal tribes in the states on the Atlantic were the Mohekannews, and the Iroquois or Six Nations. A few of them are still scattered through New-England and New-York.

g. The Iroquois are principally settled in the western part

of New-York, with teachers and missionaries among th Among these, the Oneida and Tuscarora Indians have reg churches and ministers.

h. Missionaries, teachers and mechanics have also been among the Cherokees, Choctaws and Osages, who have be to instruct and civilize these tribes.

i. There are probably 100,000 Indians in the United St and 300,000 in their territories. Most of them are savage norant of Christianity and sunk in vice.

Questions.—I. Who formerly possessed N. America? there any Indian tribes remaining? What is their general pearance? What tribes are found on the Missouri, and v can you say of them? Where are the Snake Indians fo and what is their character?

II. What do we know of the tribes south of the Misso What is the state of some nations in Mexico? What are most important tribes within the United States? Find the nation of each on the map. What nation do you find in F ida? What is the state of these Indians? What Indians you find north of the Ohio? What were the principal tr on the Atlantic? Where are the Iroquois settled? What been done to improve other Indians of our country? I many are there probably in the United States and their t tories? What is their general character?

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

A field of Sugar Cane.

236. The West Indies are a number of very fertile islands lying between North and South America.

237. One of their principal productions is the sugar cane. It is cultivated by slaves who form more than half the population. They are treated with cruelty in many of the islands.

238. The climate is mild and delightful in the winter; but it is extremely hot, and in most islands, dangerous to strangers at other times.

239. The West Indies produce almost all the fine fruits and plants of the Torrid Zone in abundance. Coffee and sugar are the most valuable, which are exported in large quantities.

240. The rains in the islands are so violent as to deluge the country in a short time; and they are subject to dreadful hurricanes, which often destroy buildings and crops.

241. These islands may be divided into the Bahamas, the greater Antilles, including the four larger islands, the Caribbee Islands, and the Lesser Antilles.

Questions.—I. Where are the West Indies? In what latitude do they lie? What production is abundant? What is their climate? To what evils are they subject? How may these islands be divided? Which is the largest island? Which is the 2d? the 3d? the 4th? Which is the most populous?

BAHAMA ISLES.

242. Cotton is the most important production of these islands.

Many of them, particularly Turk's Isles, abound in natural salt ponds, in which excellent salt is formed by the heat of the sun.

Questions on the map.—*I.* What is the population of the Bahamas? What is the chief island? What Gulf between them and Florida? What dangerous bank or shoal near them?

GREATER ANTILLES.

243. Cuba and Porto Rico belong to the Spaniards.

244. Cuba is the most fertile and wealthy of these islands. It produces the finest tobacco known.

245. The north-western part of St. Domingo, now called Hayti, was taken from the French by their African slaves, (now called Haytians,) who have since established a republican government throughout the island, and have begun to establish schools and churches.

246. Jamaica is less fertile than these islands, but is well cultivated. It belongs to the English.

Questions on the map.—I. What islands are called the Greater Antilles? Which is the largest? Which is the most eastern? Which belong to the Spaniards? What can you say of Cuba?

II. In what direction, and how far is Cuba from Florida? What is the chief city? What city on the south side? Which way is St. Domingo from Cuba? What is the government of this island? What is the chief town? What places in this part? Where is Porto Rico? Where is Jamaica? What can you say of it? What is the principal place? What is the class and comparative population of each of these islands? Are there any mountains in Cuba?

CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

247. Of these islands, St. Bartholomew's belongs to Sweden, St. Thomas and Santa Cruz, to the Danes, Guadaloupe and Martinico, to the French, and the remainder on the map, including Trinidad to the English.

248. Curazoa, on the coast of S. America, with the neighbouring islands belongs to the Dutch. These islands are sometimes called the Lesser Antilles.

Questions on the map.—I. In what direction are the Caribbee Islands from Porto Rico? Which is most northern? Which the most southern, and how is it situated? (*See map of S. America.*)

II. Mention the comparative population of each.

BERMUDA ISLANDS.

249. These islands are usually spoken of among the West India Islands, although at some distance from most of them.

They have a warm, but very fine climate, and are often resorted to for the recovery of health.

Questions on the map.—1. Where are the Bermuda Isles? *What is their population?*

CCL. (*For the Review.*) APPLICATION OF GEOGRAPHY;

or Travels on the Maps.

To discover whether you understand what you have learned, and know how to apply it, you must endeavour to travel on the map, and give an account of the objects you meet with. To answer the questions, you must remember what you have learned, or look back to the account of North America, and of Zones, Climates, Civilization, Government and Religion.

Map of North America.—What course will you take from the eastern coast of the United States to Greenland? What countries and islands shall you pass, and to whom do they belong? What new objects shall you probably see on your voyage? (*See* 151.) What bay lies west of Greenland? What is the most northern passage from this bay towards the west, which has been discovered? How far west has it been examined? In what directions from this place has the sea been seen? How many degrees westward is Icy Cape?

As it is probable the ice will not permit you to go further, you can return and examine Hudson's Bay.

What straits lead into this bay? What country lies S. of these straits? What can you say of the people? (232.) What forts and trading houses do you find on Hudson's Bay? What course will you take to reach the most western trading house on Peace river? How do you like the climate? (159.) What mountains are near you, and how high do they appear to be? Who occupy the coast west of these mountains? What articles of commerce shall you find among the Indians? (160.) How do the traders convey their furs? What course must you take to reach Montreal by water? What language shall you find most common there? (165.)

Map of the United States.—What towns should you pass in going down to the mouth of the St. Lawrence?

You will find the banks of this river fertile, and lined with houses, forming almost a continued village.

Through what river can you pass into lake Champlain? What communication is there between this lake and the Hud-

son River? What states lie east of the Hudson? How can you pass from the Hudson to Lake Erie?

A canal is now in progress uniting the Ohio with Lake Erie. —The canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River is completed.

How will you go from New-York to New Orleans by water through the United States, when these canals are finished? Through what branches can the James River be connected with the Ohio?

It is expected that a canal will soon be completed from the Chesapeake to Delaware Bay, and also the canal connecting the Delaware River with the Raritan, which empties near New-York.

What will be the course of the inland navigation from Montreal to Edenton, N. C. if these canals are completed?

As the canals, which have been mentioned, are not yet completed, it will be necessary to travel by land through the Atlantic states.

Begin at Portland, Maine, and describe the course through the seats of government of the states lying on the Atlantic, till you reach St. Augustine, and mention the states and towns through which you pass, and the rivers and bays you cross.

What states and what seaports do you pass on the coast, in returning from St. Augustine by sea, as far as New-York; and what islands? What states, ports and islands do you pass, in going through Long Island Sound to Boston and Newfoundland?

If you wish to visit the western coast of America, you will be obliged to go round Cape Horn.

Describe the voyage and mention the countries you will pass. (*See Map of the World and Map of North America.*) What is the first country of N. America you reach? Describe your course along the coast to Alaska. What great river, with an American settlement on it, do you find?

It is usual for ships that visit the North-West Coast to carry the furs they obtain to China, where they are very valuable.

Questions.—I. In which hemisphere, and in what zones, is South America? How is it bounded? For what is it distinguished? What are its most valuable productions? How is it settled, and what can you say of the interior? How are the climates of South America, compared with others in the same latitude? What reason can you discover on the map for this?

II. What is the character of the Araucanians? What is the state of the Indians instructed by the Jesuits? Who form the greatest part of the population of South America? What can you say of the middle classes, and what is their character? What can you say of those who have become herdsmen? Who form the higher classes? Did the government of Spain encourage learning in S. America? What alteration has taken place in the government, and the state of knowledge? What universities are there in the Spanish Provinces? What countries have declared themselves independent, and what is their present situation?

Questions on the Chart of the World.

Civilisation.—I. Are there any enlightened countries in S. America? What countries are savage? What is the state of the remaining countries?

Government and Religion.—II. What is the religion of the savages in South America? What of the civilized countries? What countries have a republican government? What is the government of the remainder?

Population.—Which is the most populous country of S. America? What countries have about two millions of inhabitants? What countries have only one million?

Questions on the map of South America.

Capes, Bays, and Straits.—I. What is the southern cape of S. America? What is the most northern? What are the most eastern and western capes? Where is cape North? Where is Cape Antonio? Santa Maria? What bays on the south-eastern coast? What straits at the south? What are the principal capes and gulfs south of Peru? What north of this country?

Mountains.—I. What is the great chain of mountains in S. America? What course and what number of degrees do they run? What is their height? (XLVII. &c.) What are the principal peaks in New Grenada and Chili? What mountains are there in Guiana?

Rivers.—I. What is the largest river in S. America? Where does it rise? Where are the principal branches on the north? What on the south? Where does the Beni empty? What

is the second river of S. America? Where is the river Orinoco?

II. Describe the Paraguay. What great branches form it, and which is the principal? What other branches has it, and where? What river west of it empties into a lake? What are the chief rivers S. of it? What are the principal rivers on the eastern coast of Brazil? What is the third river in S. America? Describe its course. What island lies at the mouth? has it any communication with the Amazon? What two rivers in Guiana are most known? Where is the river Magdalena? Describe its size, course and chief branch. What reason can you see on the map, why there are no large rivers on the western coast?

Boundaries and Capitals.—I. What countries of S. America lie north of the Equator? What are the boundaries and capitals or chief towns of New Grenada? Venezuela? Surinam? French Guiana? What three countries lie principally between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn? What are the boundaries and capitals of Brazil, Peru and Upper Peru?

Amazonia is that region claimed by the governments of Brasil and Peru, which is entirely inhabited by Indians, and has no fixed boundary.

What three countries lie principally south of the Tropic of Capricorn? What are the boundaries and capital of Chili? Of La Plata or Buenos Ayres? Why do you find no towns in Patagonia? (*See chart and p.* 48, ¶130.)

Islands.—I. What islands are there on the northern coast of South America? What islands lie north of the mouth of the Orinoco? What one at the mouth of the Amazon? What islands off the coast of Brazil? On what Island is Cape Horn? What islands E. of it? Where are the newly discovered islands called the South Shetland Isles?

Where is Juan Fernandez, the island of Robinson Crusoe? What islands N. of it? What is the chief island near the coast of Chili?

Latitudes and Longitudes.—II. What are nearly the latitudes of the northern and middle countries of S. America? What countries of America north of the Equator have the same latitude with the southern countries? (*See chart of the World.*) What places do you find in latitude 10° north? What places under the equator? What places do you find 12° S. of the Equator? What islands are in about 20° latitude? What islands in the Pacific are in the same latitude? What islands and

countries are in 20° N. latitude? What places lie in 34° or 36° S. latitude? What is the latitude of Cape Horn? What other land can you find in the same latitude? Between what longitudes does S. America lie? What parts of N. America are in the same longitude with Brazil? What with Peru? What countries of S. America have noon at the same time with Philadelphia? (*See the Chart.*) What is the difference of time between Philadelphia and the eastern parts of Brazil? What is the difference of time between Peru and London?

NORTHERN COUNTRIES OF S. AMERICA.

NEW GRENADA.

Mountains of New Grenada.

257. New Grenada contains some of the loftiest mountains and volcanoes in the world. Quito, one of its cities, is 9,000 feet above the level of the sea.

It is hot and unhealthy in those parts which are low, but the mountainous regions have a delightful climate.

Questions on the map.—I. How is New Grenada bounded? *What rivers has it?* What is the capital? In what latitude is Quito?

II. What is the mountain near which it stands? What other near, which is the highest in S. America? What place W. of the Andes? Where is Popayan? What ports on the isthmus of Darien? What ports on the northern coast? *Describe the course of mountains in New Grenada.*

VENEZUELA.

Effects of an Earthquake.

258. Venezuela, as well as most of the countries of S. America, is subject to dreadful earthquakes, one of which destroyed the city of Caraccas, a few years since. On this account the houses are now generally built of one story.

It is a rich, fertile country, with the usual climate of the Torrid Zone. It has become independent of Spain. New Grenada and Venezuela, now form the republic of Colombia.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Venezuela bounded? What is the capital? What is the port of Caraccas? What other ports?

II. Where is Truxillo? Merida? St. Thomas? What other town on the Orinoco? What island at the mouth? What other island on the coast belonging to Venezuela? What portion of Guiana is included in Venezuela?

GUIANA.

259. Guiana is that part of S. America which lies between the Orinoco and Amazon. It is divided among the Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch, and English.

It is a very fertile country, but hot, moist, and unhealthy. It is chiefly inhabited by bold and warlike tribes of Indians, some of whom feed on human flesh.

The Anaconda, a very large serpent like those of the Asiatic islands, is found in Guiana, which crushes animals to death, and then devours them.

The Anaconda. (Guiana.)

Questions on the map.—I. What great rivers enclose Guiana? How is it bounded? Among whom is it divided?

Surinam is Dutch Guiana, and Demarara English Guiana.

II. What river separates Demarara and Surinam? What other rivers are the principal? What places on the coast, and Where? What missions are there in the interior?

MIDDLE COUNTRIES OF S. AMERICA.

PERU.

260. The commerce of Peru is chiefly carried on over the mountains, where the steep narrow paths can only be travelled by mules, and the *llama*, or Peruvian camel.

It is a mountainous, and therefore temperate province. The government is now independent of Spain. It is chiefly inhabited near the Andes.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Peru bounded? What mountains pass through it? What is the capital, and where? *II.* What is the nearest seaport? Where is Cusco, the ancient Indian capital? What are the principal places besides Lima? What are the principal places near the sea, N. of Lima? near, wi[illegible] of the mountains? What places near the sea, N. of Lima? the Andes

UPPER PERU.

(*b.*) Upper Peru is an elevated, mountainous country, surrounded by the branches of the Andes of Darien? It is generally cold and barren; but some

hot, level and fertile. It contains some of the richest mines of silver in the world.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Upper Peru bounded? What mountains surround it? What large rivers rise in it? What lake does it contain? What are the principal towns?

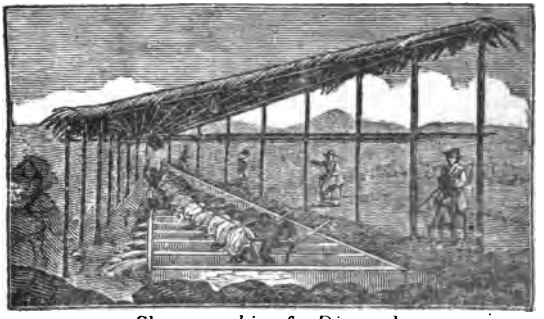
AMAZONIA.

261. This name has been given to the whole interior of South America, lying chiefly on the Amazon and its branches, which is scarcely known to Europeans.

It is a temperate and very fertile region, entirely inhabited and governed by Indian tribes of various characters. Some of them are powerful, and skilled in a few of the arts.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Amazonia bounded? What rivers has it? What settlements are nearest to it in Brazil, Peru, and La Plata?

BRAZIL.



Slaves searching for Diamonds.

262. Almost all the diamonds used in the world are now obtained from Brazil. They are found in the sands of the rivers, and washed out by slaves.

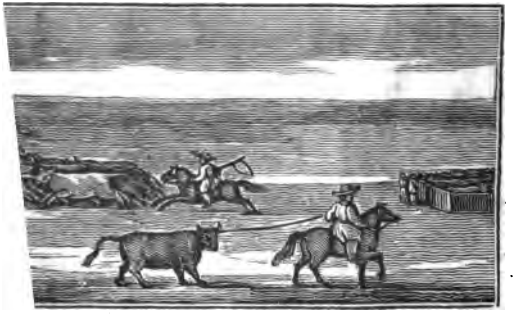
It is an extensive and distinct kingdom, governed by one of the royal family of Portugal. It is generally fertile, temperate and healthy.

The civilized inhabitants, who are found almost en-
ly on the coast, are said to be improving in char-
er and information.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Brazil bounded? What is
capital? What great river has it in the north?
L What ports N. of Rio Janeiro? What places S. W. of it?
iat mines and mining towns, N. of Rio Janeiro? What others
he western part of Brazil? What islands off the coast?

SOUTHERN COUNTRIES.

LA PLATA OR BUENOS AYRES.



Herdsmen of La Plata.

The plains of La Plata are frequented by herds-
vith immense droves of cattle, almost wild,
hey catch with a noose.

province has become independent under the
the United Provinces of La Plata or Buenos

The people have begun to improve rapidly,
edge and character.

tains extensive fertile plains called *Pampas.*
est mines of silver in the world are in this

s on the map.—I. How is La Plata bounded? What
al? Where is Montevideo?
t three places are there on the Paraguay River?
fendoza? What two places north of it?

CHILI.
Bridges in Chili.

264. The people of Chili are obliged to pass their streams by means of ropes, because they are too rapid to allow the building of bridges like ours.

Chili is a mountainous, temperate, productive and healthy country, resembling Switzerland. It is now independent of Spain.

The people are intelligent, hospitable and very humane to their slaves, but little cultivated.

The Araucanians are an independent nation of brave, intelligent Indians, in the southern part.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Chili bounded? What extensive desert is there on the north? What is the capital?

II. What is one of the most remarkable peaks of the Andes in Chili? What place near this mountain? What are the principal seaports? Where is Valparaiso? What island near the southern part? What islands off the coast?

PATAGONIA,
AND THE SOUTHERN ISLES.

265. Patagonia is a country very little known. It is inhabited by Indian tribes, some of which are said to be of gigantic size. The southern part and the islands around it, are cold, dreary, inhospitable regions.

South Georgia, Sandwich Land, and the newly discovered South Shetland Isles, are barren rocks covered with perpetual snow. The coast is lined with perpen-

Killing Seals.

ular mountains of ice, and cannot be visited by ps in the winter. These islands are inhabited only sea fowls and seals, and are resorted to for the rpose of killing seals, whose skins are valuable.

Questions on the map of the world.—I. How is Patagonia nded? What islands E. of it? What other islands lie S. it? What is the most southern land yet discovered?

CCLXVI. (*For the Review.*)

TRAVELS ON THE MAP OF S. AMERICA.

The greater part of South America is a wilderness, and the rs in the civilized parts, which are not yet finished, render velling unsafe even there.

What is the most direct course from the eastern coast of the ited States, to *La Guira the port of Caraccas?* What Isls do you pass? What calamity did Caraccas meet with w years since? (258.) What ports and river shall you pass going to Demarara? To whom does this settlement beg? (259.) What places, islands, and capes do you pass, in ng from Demarara to Pernambuco? What do you pass in ng from this place to Rio Janeiro? What do you find rkable in Brazil? (262.)

You must be cautious in travelling in Brazil, or in Guiana. ere are several tribes of Indians who seek every opportuni- of killing persons, in order to devour them.

If you are allowed by the Governor to visit the mines of gold l diamonds, (which is not likely,) what course will you take? hat towns will you pass in descending the River Paraguay Buenos Ayres? What do you find remarkable?

You must also be cautious in travelling here not to meet the Guachos or herdsmen. They would rob you even of your clothes, without hesitation.

What public institutions do you find in La Plata and what appears to be the state of the people? What course will you take by sea to Valparaiso, the chief port of Chili? What country and islands do you pass, and what can you say of them? What places on the coast of Chili? Describe the situation of Chili. How do you like the Chilian bridges? Is the climate agreeable?

As the Desert of Atacama, between Chili and Peru, is almost impassable, it is best to proceed to Peru by sea.

Describe your course to Lima, and the ports you pass. How must you cross the mountains to visit Cusco? What can you say of this place? In what direction from Cusco, and how far are the celebrated mines of Potosi?

If you are willing to encounter difficulties and dangers to gratify your curiosity, you may perhaps be able to go along the eastern side of the Andes, to Quito.

What places shall you pass, and what river? What lofty mountains are now near you?

In this place you will often see clouds and storms below you, while you have clear sky above you, and enjoy constant spring; but you must fly from your house, if an earthquake should occur.

What course will you take to Panama, Porto Bello and Carthagena? And now find the shortest way to your home.

CCLXXVII. CITIES OF AMERICA. (*For the Review.*)

America is much less distinguished for the number and size of its cities than Europe and Asia. There are none which belong to the four first classes of cities in the world, and only five which are above the seventh class.

In the cities of the UNITED STATES the houses are generally built of brick. The streets are broader and more neat than in most European cities; and are usually paved, and furnished with side walks for foot passengers. They are adorned with churches and other public buildings, which often have considerable beauty. Perhaps no cities in the world are more distinguished for the number of humane and charitable institutions, than those of the United States.

The towns of the northern United States, especially of New-England, are seldom closely built. The houses are

generally of wood, separated by gardens and cultivated grounds; and the streets are usually shaded with trees. These circumstances give them peculiar beauty.

The towns of the Western States, and of the western parts of New-York and Pennsylvania, are laid out more regularly, and the buildings are generally more elegant, than in the older towns of the Atlantic states.

In the Southern States, the people are so much scattered that there are few towns or villages, and only a small number of places of considerable size.

Most of the principal cities of the United States are seaports, and the largest are situated on islands or peninsulas. New York and New Orleans are on islands; Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston, are on Peninsulas; Hartford, Albany, Trenton, Richmond, and Savannah, are capitals, at the head of sloop navigation on their respective rivers.

The seats of government of the states are often very small towns chosen only on account of their central situation.

WASHINGTON was laid out on an extensive and regular plan, as the seat of government for the United States. It is not yet closely built, and the clusters of houses, with extensive vacant spots, appear like a number of villages. The Capitol, for the meetings of Congress, and the President's house, are magnificent buildings.

New York is among the first commercial cities in the world. It is situated on a beautiful and spacious harbour formed by the Hudson River and the passage from Long-Island Sound here called the East River. The streets rise from the water, and are laid out with considerable regularity.

Philadelphia is the first city in the Union in manufactures. It is remarkable for the regularity and neatness of its streets, and for the beauty of its environs. Its inland trade is extensive, and its market is said to be unrivalled.

Baltimore is situated on a bay running up from the Patapsco River. It is divided by a small stream into two parts, the town, and Fell's Point. The latter is the principal seat of commercial business. This city has increased with great rapidity. It is adorned with the only monument to the memory of Washington in our country.

Boston is the principal city of New England, in commerce, population and wealth. It is situated on an irregular peninsula, and the streets are narrow and crooked. The harbour is excellent, adorned with islands, and surrounded by a beautiful and highly cultivated country.

New Orleans, from its situation at the mouth of the Mississippi, is the centre of trade for the extensive country watered by this river and its branches. The ground on which it stands is lower than the river, in many parts of the town, and extremely wet. The situation and climate render it very unhealthy in the warm season, especially to strangers.

Charleston is regularly built upon a low peninsula between Ashley and Cooper rivers, which form a fine harbour at their junction. It is a place of considerable wealth and commerce, and is the largest city in the Southern States, except Baltimore.

Albany is a flourishing city, finely situated for trade, at the head of sloop-navigation on the Hudson River. Near this place the canals from Lake Champlain and Lake Erie unite with the Hudson.

Salem is a flourishing and wealthy place, the second in New England, in commerce. It is distinguished for the extent of its trade with the East Indies.

Providence is the third commercial town in New England. It is distinguished for its college, and the numerous manufacturing establishments in its neighbourhood.

Richmond is the seat of trade for the interiour of Virginia. It is situated on a beautiful declivity, on the banks of James River. *Norfolk* is the principal seaport of Virginia.

Cincinnati is the most populous place, except New Orleans, in the Western States, and is increasing with great rapidity in commerce and population.

Of the large towns of the United States, *Savannah* is one of the most flourishing in commerce. *Natches* the principal town of Mississippi, is also flourishing in trade. *Newbern* is the largest town of North Carolina and has a valuable trade with the West Indies. *Knoxville* and *Nashville* are the principal towns of Tennessee, and the seats of literary institutions. *Lexington* is a large and handsome town, the seat of Transylvania University. *Pittsburgh* is the head of navigation on the Ohio, and the centre of trade from the Atlantic to the Western States. *Newark* is the largest town in New Jersey, distinguished for its flourishing manufactures. *New Haven* is one of the most beautiful towns in the United States, distinguished as the seat of Yale College. *Hartford* is a flourishing place, both in trade and manufactures. *Newport* is beautifully situated, on a fine harbour of great size and depth. *Burlington*, *Windsor*, and *Middlebury*, the principal towns of Vermont, are small but flourishing places.

The following table shows the rank of the principal commercial places in the United States, in population, and in the quantity of their shipping.

Population.		*Shipping.*	
1 New-York	" Salem	1 New-York	" Portsmouth
2 Philadelphia	9 Norfolk	2 Boston	8 Providence
3 Baltimore	" Portland	3 Baltimore	" N. Orleans
4 Boston	" Alexandria	" Philadelphia	9 Savannah
5 New-Orleans	10 Portsmouth	4 Charleston	" New Haven
6 Charleston	" Savannah	5 Salem	" Newport
7 Richmond	" New-Haven	6 Norfolk	10 Alexandria
8 Providence	" Newport.	7 Portland	" Richmond.

In the BRITISH PROVINCES, *Quebec* is the principal seaport. The lower town is on the banks of the river, and the upper town strongly fortified, stands on the top of a promontory above it. *Montreal* is also an important place of trade, situated on an island in the St. Lawrence. Both these cities are built of stone, in the ancient European style.

In SPANISH AMERICA, the cities are generally built on a regular plan, with broad, paved streets, furnished with side walks. Most of them are supplied with water by aqueducts, and the public squares are often adorned with fountains, as in Spain.

The public buildings, especially churches, nunneries, and convents, are numerous and splendid. The private houses are seldom convenient or elegant. They are usually low, often only one story, and seldom exceeding two stories in height, on account of the earthquakes and hurricanes to which these cities are subject. Lima, Quito and Caraccas, have been almost destroyed by earthquakes. In Lima, the houses are built of wood; in Popayan and Quito, of unburnt brick; and in most of the other cities, of brick or stone. In the cities of the Torrid Zone, on account of the heat, the windows are usually furnished with lattices, blinds or curtains, instead of glass.

A number of these cities are situated on such high ground, that they enjoy perpetual spring. Santa Fe de Bogota, Quito and Popayan, are nearly two miles above the level of the sea; Mexico, Puebla, Durango and several others, a mile and a half; and Caraccas, more than half a mile.

Caraccas is an important commercial city, situated on an elevated plain near the coast. It is separated from its seaport, La Guira, by a high chain of mountains.

St. Thomas is a well built but unhealthy city, which was chosen as the capital of the republic of Venezuela.

Santa Fe de Bogota is a large, well built city, situated on a lofty plain, and surrounded by precipitous mountains. The falls of the River Funza are not far from it. (*See p.* 41, LX. *b.*)

Quito is only a few miles south of the equator. It is built at the foot of the Volcano Pichincha, on a declivity so steep that carriages cannot be used in many of the streets. It is traversed in some parts by deep chasms or crevices, over which the houses are built on arches.

Lima is one of the most wealthy and commercial cities of South America. It is distinguished for the magnificence of its public buildings and the rich ornaments of its churches.

Santiago is finely situated in a valley near the Andes.—From this city, and also from Lima, an extensive commerce is carried on with La Plata, by means of mules travelling over the Andes.

Buenos Ayres, is the chief city and centre of trade of the southern part of South America. The La Plata is here 30 miles wide, but the harbour is not safe, on account of the violent storms which are frequent.

PORTUGUESE AMERICA, or BRAZIL, is extremely deficient in cities and towns. A few only are found on the coast, at considerable distances, and without any roads from one to another. The only towns in the interiour are those established for mining. The cities generally resemble those of Spanish America; but are not so pleasant or so well built.

Rio Janeiro has one of the finest harbours in the world. In population and importance, it is probably the first city in S. America; but in the comforts and improvements of civilization, it is inferiour to many others.

St. Salvador, or *Bahia*, is next to Rio Janeiro in commerce and population. It is situated on a point of land, and like Quebec, is divided into upper and lower town.

The towns of GUIANA are small, generally built of wood in a neat and convenient manner. *Paramaribo* is regularly laid out, and its streets are shaded with orange, lemon and tamarind trees, covered with perpetual verdure.

Europe.

268. Europe is the smallest of the four quarters of the globe, but more thickly settled and more cultivated than any other.

269. The climate of Europe is much milder than that of Asia and America in the same latitude, in conse-

nce of its numerous inland seas, and the general tivation of the soil.

270. In the countries of Europe lying north of 55° atitude, the cold is very severe, and the inland seas frozen over in the winter.

271. In the middle countries, between 45° and 55° climate is much milder than it is in the northern ited States, between 40° and 45°.

272. In the southern countries, snow seldom falls, l vegetables grow the greater part of the year.

273. Sciences, arts and manufactures, have reached igher degree of perfection in Europe, than in any r part of the world.

CCLXXIV. (*For the Review.*)

All other civilized countries of the world were peopled Europe; and all the European states, except Germany, ia, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy, possess colonies in the quarters of the globe.

There are many universities in Europe. The most cele- l are those of Cambridge and Oxford, in England; Edin- , in Scotland; Leyden, in the Netherlands; Gottingen eipsic, in Germany; Vienna, in Austria; Bologna, in and Salamanca in Spain; which have produced the earned men the world ever saw.

here are few countries well provided with schools for the tion of the poor. In the Catholic countries the people bidden to read the Bible.

he common people are generally ignorant, superstitious, graded, and much oppressed by the nobles.

he higher classes are generally well educated and refin- indolent and luxurious.

most countries of Europe, vice is more prevalent among es, and morality and piety are less regarded, than in ed States.

tions.—1. What is the size and population of Europe? its climate, compared with that of America and Asia? the climate in each division? What is the state of and sciences?

hat are some of the principal universities? Are there schools for the poor? What is the character of the people? What is that of the higher classes? What eral state of morals in Europe?

Questions on the Chart of the World.

Civilization.—I. Are there any parts of Europe barbarous? What country is half civilized? What are only civilized? What are enlightened?

Government.—II. What countries have absolute monarchies, or despotic governments? What country has a republican government? What countries have limited monarchies? How is Germany governed?

Religion.—II. What countries of Europe are Protestant? In what country does the Greek religion prevail? What country is Mahometan? What countries are Catholic entirely? What are divided between Protestant and Catholic?

Population.—II. What country of Europe has the largest number of inhabitants? What two are next? What is the population of Great Britain, including England, Scotland, and Ireland? What is that of each country? What countries have ten millions of inhabitants? What have 13 millions? What is the population of Turkey? Of the Netherlands? What countries have two or three millions of inhabitants? What countries have a smaller number? What country has the least number of inhabitants?

Questions on the map of Europe.

I. How is Europe bounded on the N., E., S., and W.? Mention particularly the seas on the south, and the mountains and rivers on the east. What divides it from Africa and Asia? What is the northern cape of Europe? What the most southern? Between what latitudes and longitudes does it lie? What capes in Spain? In Ireland? England? On the coast of the Mediterranean? What is the northern cape of Africa?

Seas, Gulfs, and Straits.—I. What four seas are there in the northern part of Europe? What two gulfs in the Baltic? What are the straits or sounds called, which lead into the Baltic Sea? What five seas are there in the south of Europe? What three gulfs in the Mediterranean? What straits lead into the Mediterranean? What countries are on the Baltic? On the North Sea? What on the Mediterranean? The Archipelago? Black Sea? What straits lead into the Sea of Marmora? What straits between England and France? What channels near the British Isles?

Mountains.—I. What three chains of mountains in the northern part of Europe? In what direction do they run? What four chains in the middle of Europe? What are the principal chains in the south of Europe?

II. Where is the Sierra Morena? What are the highest moun-

tains in Europe? What chain is the longest? Describe the situation and height of Mount Heckla, in Iceland. Mount Vesuvius, in Italy. Mount Etna, in Sicily.

Lakes I.—What two remarkable lakes in Sweden? What two in Russia? *II.* How large? (*See* LXIII. *b.* &c.)

Rivers.—I. What three rivers in the north of Russia? What are the two chief rivers of Sweden? What four rivers empty into the Baltic from the south? What river enters the Skaggerack from Norway? What two rivers of England empty into the North Sea? (*The Tweed and the Forth empty into it from Scotland.*) What four from the continent? (*The Rhine passes through Lake Constance in Switzerland.*)

What river empties into the British Channel? What two into the Bay of Biscay? What five enter the Atlantic from Spain? What two pass into the Mediterranean from Spain and France? (*The Rhone passes through the lake of Geneva.*) What four enter the Black Sea?

II. Describe each of the rivers mentioned, beginning at the north, and proceeding along the coast, (*i. e. tell where it rises, what course it runs, where it empties, and what is its class and comparative size.*) What river near Rome? What one enters the Gulf of Venice? Describe each. What branches has the Danube? What river empties into the Sea of Azof? What is the largest river in Europe? Which are the two largest in the west of Europe?

Boundaries and Capitals.—I. What are the five countries of Europe lying N. of 55° latitude? What are the boundaries of each? What are the eight middle countries between 55° and 45°? What are the boundaries of each? What are the four S. of 45°, and their boundaries? What parts of Asia and America are in the same latitude with the northern countries of Europe? What with the middle and southern countries? What are the capitals of the five northern countries and Poland? What are the capitals of the eight middle countries? Of the four southern?

Islands.—I. What are the two largest islands west of Europe? What are the islands north of Europe? What are those north of Great Britain? West of Scotland? In the British Channel? In the Baltic Sea? What are the two largest in the Mediterranean?

II. What are those near Spain? Those near Italy? Those between Italy and Turkey? What one south of Sicily? What are the chief islands in and near the Archipelago?

Latitudes and Longitudes.—II. Mention three capitals nearly

nearly in the latitude of the Shetland Isles and Greenland? What four others in that of London and the Straits of Bellisle in N. America? What capitals between 45° and 50° of latitude? What places in the latitude of Halifax? Of Boston? What capitals nearly in the latitude of New York and Madrid? What in that of Washington? Trace the line of 36° latitude (which is nearly that of Raleigh, N. Carolina,) to the Caspian Sea, and mention the places and coasts on and near it. Find the longitudes of London—Petersburgh—Paris—Rome—Constantinople. About what time is it at St. Petersburgh and Constantinople, when it is noon at Philadelphia? (*See the Chart of the World.*) What time in Sweden, Austria and Italy? What in London, the west of France and Spain?

NORTHERN COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

Russia—Poland—Sweden—Norway—Denmark—Scotland.

275. The northern countries of Europe lie between 55° and 72° of north latitude. The inland portions are much colder than any part of the United States; but the parts near the ocean are temperate.

276. They generally produce some fruits, and a sufficient supply of grain and vegetables; but they are best fitted for pasturage.

277. In Norway, and other parts in or near the Frigid Zone, the inhabitants are often obliged to eat moss, and even the bark of trees, for want of grain.

CCLXXVIII. (*For the Review.*)

a. In many parts of these countries, the sun sets so late and rises so early in summer, that they can see to read and write at midnight. In winter they have only an hour or two of light at noon.

b. These countries have usually neither spring nor autumn. The change is sudden from winter to summer, and grain is reaped in a few weeks after it is sown.

c. The principal exports of these countries are dried fish, iron, copper, and hemp, with timber, tar, &c. for ship building.

d. The people are generally brave, hardy and industrious, and more virtuous than in any other parts of Europe.

Questions.—I. Where do the five northern countries of

Europe lie? In what zone, and in what part of it are most of them? What is the general climate of that part of the temperate zone? (*See p.* 41, § 112.) Is any part of them in the Frigid Zone? What then will be their climate? (*See p.* 39, § 97.) What do they generally produce? What do the people often eat in some of these countries?

II. What can you say of their nights? What of their seasons? What are the principal exports of these countries? What is the character of the people?

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

Ice-hills, and the Emperor's travelling house.

279. It is a favourite winter amusement in Russia, to slide down artificial hills, built of timber and covered with ice. The Russians often travel in small houses, placed on sleds.

Russia is the largest country in Europe, extending into the middle and southern parts of it, but not thickly settled. It is intensely cold and unproductive in the north, but temperate and productive in the south. It is generally very level.

The common people of Russia are generally ignorant and rude, or barbarous; and most of them are slaves to the nobles. Great efforts are now made to improve them.

The Russian empire embraces nearly half of Europe, with a large part of Asia, and extends into the northern parts of North America.

Questions on the map.—I. Describe the boundaries, capital and rivers of Russia.

II. What two towns are on the White Sea? What is their class and population? What place is at the head of the Baltic Sea? Describe the two principal places in Finland. What rivers in Finland? What city N. W. of Petersburgh, which is its seaport? What two other seaports on the Baltic S. of Petersburgh, and how situated? Describe the situation and size of Moscow. What three places on the Volga N. of Moscow, and of what size? What three places between Moscow and the Dnieper? What two on the Dnieper? What two ports on the Black Sea? At what places in Russia do you find universities? (*Prod.* 276.)

Spitsbergen and Nova Zembla are frozen, uninhabited islands belonging to Russia. Where are they situated?

POLAND.

Salt Mines of Cracow.

280. Poland was formerly an independent kingdom, and was celebrated for the salt mines of Cracow, which contain whole villages of miners.

It was divided some years since between Austria, Prussia and Russia. The greater part of it is now under the government of the Emperor of Russia.

It is a cold, but level and productive country, with a people generally rude and ignorant.

Questions on the map.—I. What rivers are found in Poland?

Which of them are connected by canals? Where is Warsaw, the capital?

II. What two places east of this? Where is Cracow? What universities do you find?

SWEDEN.

A Mine in Sweden.

281. The great wealth of Sweden consists in its numerous mines, which produce iron and copper of the best quality.

Sweden is a cold country. It is rugged and mountainous in the western parts, but level on the shores of the Baltic.

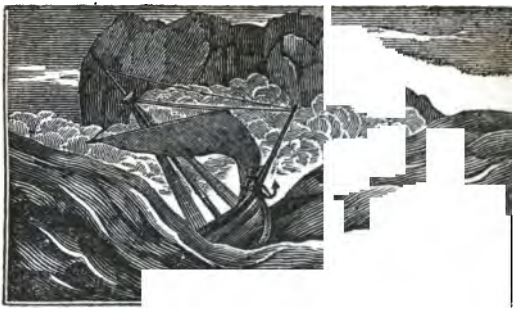
The Swedes have public schools, and are generally well informed and honest, as well as intelligent and sprightly.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Sweden bounded? What mountains separate it from Norway? What river from Russia?

II. What two lakes are there in the southern part of Sweden? What is the chief river? What is the capital of Sweden? (*It is built on several Islands in the Lake Malar.*) What other seaport of importance on the eastern coast? What one on the western? What other important places are there? What university in Sweden? (*Climate* 270—*Prod.* 276.)

NORWAY.

282. Norway is a very cold, mountainous, barren country, subject to the king of Sweden.



The Maelstrom.

Norway is remarkable for the Maelstrom, a dreac whirlpool, which draws in ships, and even wha from a distance of several miles.

The Norwegians are honest and hospitable, but r and illiterate. They are supported chiefly by hunti fishing, and cutting timber for exportation.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Norway bounded? W are the northern and southern capes? What islands on th W. coast? Where is the Maelstrom? What is the chief riv The capital?

II. What is the most northern town? Describe the princ places in the south. What college?

LAPLAND.

The Reindeer of Lapland.

283. In Lapland, they use Reindeer as their beasts of burden, live on their milk and flesh, and dress in their skins.

It is a frozen, mountainous, desolate region, occupying the northern parts of Russia, Sweden, and Norway.

The Laplanders are dwarfish, ignorant, superstitious, and barbarous.

Questions on the map.—I. What river in Lapland? What village deserving of notice?

DENMARK,

Including Iceland and the Faroe Isles.

The Great Geyser of Iceland.

284. Iceland, belonging to Denmark, is remarkable for its volcano, and for the hot springs called the Geysers, which spout hot water often to the height of 90 feet.

Denmark is a level and fertile country, with a damp but healthy climate.

The Danes are an honest, industrious people, but not distinguished for enterprise or learning.

The Eyder is the only river of importance in Denmark. It falls into the North Sea, and is connected with the Baltic by the canal of Kiel.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Denmark bounded? What islands belong to it? Describe the capital. (*It is on the island of Zealand.*)

II. Where is Elsinore? Where is Altona? and how large?

What great seaport is near it? What university do you find? (*Kiel also has a university.*) (*Clim. 275—Prod. 276.*)

SCOTLAND.

285. Scotland is among the northern countries of Europe, and resembles them in climate, and in the character of its people. It will be described under the head of Great Britain, to which it belongs.

MIDDLE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

England—Ireland—The Netherlands—Germany—Prussia—Austria—Switzerland—France.

286. The middle countries of Europe extend from about 45° to 55° of north latitude. The southern part of Russia is also in the same latitude.

287. The climate in most parts of these countries is milder than in the northern United States; but in the northern parts, the winters are very cold.

288. They produce excellent grain and vegetables, and many fine fruits in abundance.

289. The southern parts abound in grapes and olives, which furnish the people with wine and oil, for common use.

CCXC. (*For the Review.*)

a. The chief exports of these countries are provisions, grain, wine, and innumerable manufactures of wool, cotton, and metals.

b. The people are of various characters, but generally active and intelligent.

c. Most of them excel other nations of Europe in manufactures and learning; but they are less hardy and virtuous than in some of the northern countries.

Questions.—I. In what latitude are the middle countries of Europe? What countries are in the northern part, and what in the southern of this division? What part of Russia is in the same latitude? What is the climate of these countries? What do they produce? What fruits in the southern parts?

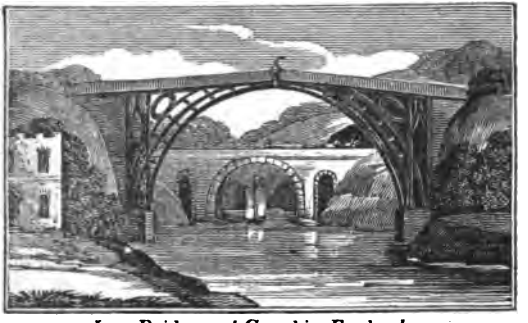
II. What are the chief exports? What is the character of the people? In what do they excel other nations of Europe? What can you say of their virtue?

BRITISH ISLES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

291. The British Isles, England, Scotland, and Ireland, are united in one kingdom, which excels all other countries in the extent and value of its manufactures and commerce, and in the strength of its navy.

The British empire includes numerous and extensive colonies in every quarter of the globe.

ENGLAND.



Iron Bridge and Canal in England.

292. England is remarkable for its fine roads and bridges, and also for its canals, which pass through mountains and over rivers. It is a moist, temperate, fruitful, and beautiful country.

The people are intelligent, brave, and industrious, chiefly supported by manufactures and commerce.

Jersey and the neighbouring islands of Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, belong to England.

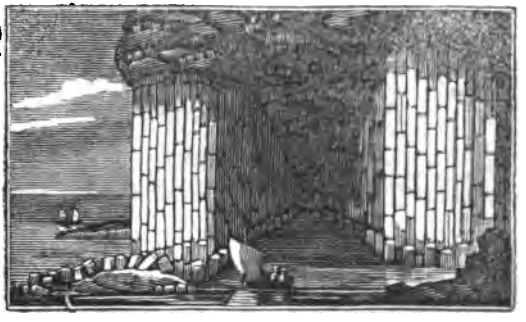
Wales is a mountainous country, formerly independent, but now incorporated with England.

Questions on the map.—I. How is England bounded? What channel and straits divide it from France? What islands in the English Channel belong to England? What island opposite Portsmouth? Describe the capital. What are the three principal rivers?

II. Where are the two chief universities? In what direc-

tion from London? What two seaports on the channel? Where is Bristol? What other seaport on the west? Which way from Liverpool are the great manufacturing towns of Birmingham and Manchester? What two seaports on the North-Sea? What two other important places in the north?

SCOTLAND



Fingal's Cave, in Staffa.

293. In Staffa, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, is a cavern of great height, called Fingal's Cave, supported by natural columns, appearing like hewn stone.

Scotland is one of the northern countries of Europe. It is cold, mountainous and unfruitful, chiefly fitted for pasturage.

The Scotch are hardy and enterprising. They are remarkable for general education and morality, produced by their numerous schools and their attention to public worship.

The Orkney, the Shetland and the Western Isles, or Hebrides, belong to Scotland. The chief rivers are the Forth on the east, and the Clyde on the west.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Scotland bounded? What islands belong to it? What are the chief rivers? What is the capital, and where? What seaport in the west?

II. What two ports on the eastern coast? Where is Perth? Where are the universities of Scotland?

IRELAND.

The Giant's Causeway.

294. Ireland is remarkable for the Giant's Causeway, on the northern coast, composed of regular natural pillars, like those of Staffa.

It is a level, moist and fertile country, celebrated for the beautiful green of its fields.

The common people are hardy and brave, but generally ignorant and superstitious, and extremely poor.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Ireland bounded? What is the chief river? What place on the Shannon? Describe the capital.

II. What is the chief seaport in the south? What two ports in the west? What are the two principal places in the north? What is the southern cape of Ireland? What university in Ireland?

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS;

Including Holland and the Netherlands.

295. This country is generally lower than the sea and rivers. It is drained by means of numerous canals, which are also used instead of roads.

The kingdom of the Netherlands is a flat, moist and highly cultivated country, with a cold and damp, but healthy climate. The people are honest, and remarkable for industry, frugality and neatness.

Canals in the Netherlands.

The northern part of this kingdom was formerly called Holland, and the southern part, Flanders, or the Netherlands.

Questions on the map.—I. How is the Netherlands bounded? What rivers pass through it? What is the capital?

II. Where is the Hague? What two other cities in the south?

GERMANY.

Women labouring.

296. In Germany, as in Sweden and other parts of Europe, the women often perform the labour of men in the fields.

Germany, on the map, includes the kingdoms of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony and Hanover, with thirty-four small States and free Cities.

The Germanic confederation, or the whole of Germany, embraces these states, together with some parts of Austria and Prussia.

Germany is a productive country. It is remarkable for the number of its learned men and authors, and the perfect state of the arts and sciences.

The people are distinguished for their gravity, industry and perseverance.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Germany bounded? What states does it include? What rivers pass through it? In what part of Germany is Bavaria? What are the two principal places in Bavaria? Where is Wurtemberg, and what is its chief city? Where is Saxony, and what is its chief city? Where is Hanover, and what is its chief city?

II. Where are the three free cities, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburgh? What other city do you find, celebrated for a university? *Lubeck, the fourth free city is N. E. of Hamburgh.* (*Clim.* 287—*Prod.* 288.)

PRUSSIA.

A Cottage in Prussia.

297. In Prussia, as in other parts of Europe, splendid palaces and cities are often contrasted with the wretched huts of the poor.

Prussia is generally a level country, with a cold, moist climate. It is remarkable for its mines of amber. A part of Germany belongs to Prussia.

The Prussians are chiefly distinguished as a military nation. Many of the inhabitants are properly Germans.

Questions on the Map.—I. How is Prussia bounded? What three rivers empty in it? What large river passes through it? Describe the capital.

II. Where are Konigsburg and Dantzic? What city is on the Oder? What part of Germany belongs to Prussia? Where are the universities of Prussia? (*Clim.* 287—*Prod.* 288.)

AUSTRIA.

The Gipseys.

298. The Gipseys, a singular people, who wander about Europe, and subsist by begging and fraud, come principally from Austria.

It is a temperate, healthy and fertile country, but poorly cultivated.

The Austrian empire is composed of several distinct nations formerly independent. Austria proper has haughty, ignorant nobles. The common people are moral, and great crimes are rare. In Hungary there is more knowledge, and also in Bohemia and Moravia. Some nations in the south-east are scarcely civilized.

Questions on the Map.—I. How is Austria bounded? What

rivers are there? What mountains? What are the chief divisions of Austria? Where is the capital?

II. Where is Presburg? What two cities below it on the Danube? What two north of Vienna? What one in the N. E.? Where is Trieste? Inspruck? Ragusa? What three Italian cities are now in Austria? What universities are there in Austria? (*Clim.* 287—*Prod.* 288, 289.)

SWITZERLAND.

An Avalanche.

299. Avalanches, or immense masses of snow, sometimes fall from the Alps, in Switzerland, and bury houses, and even whole villages.

Switzerland is a cold, mountainous and rough country, but the valleys are productive.

The Swiss are generally well educated, and are remarkable for their bravery, industry and virtue.

Questions on the Map.—I. How is Switzerland bounded? What two large rivers rise in it, and through what lakes do they pass? (*See* LXIII *d.*) What is the capital? What are the two other principal places? What universities do you find?

II. (*Cataracts*, LX. *a*—*Lakes*, LXIII. *c.*)

FRANCE.

300. France abounds in vineyards, which furnish wine for the common drink of the people.

It is a fertile country; and although it is in the same latitude with Canada, it has a finer and milder climate than the middle United States.

Vineyards in France.

The French are gay, polished, active and industrious, and celebrated for their ingenuity and skill in the arts and sciences. Corsica belongs to France.

Questions on the map.—I. How is France bounded? What three rivers are there in the West? Describe the capital. What two other places on the Seine, and where? What town nearest England?

II. What city near the northern boundary? Where is Strasburg? What is the most western city in France? What three cities are there on the Loire? What remarkable seaport on the Garonne? Where is Rochelle? Where is Bayonne? What two cities between the Bay of Biscay and Gulf of Lyons? Where does the Canal Royal pass? What town on the Rhone? What mountains west of it? What two seaports on the Mediterranean? Where is Corsica? What universities has France? (*Clim.* 237—*Prod.* 238, 239.)

SOUTHERN COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

Spain—Portugal—Italy—Turkey.

301. The southern countries of Europe extend from about 35° to 45° of north latitude. They have very warm and dry climates. In most of them snow seldom falls except on the mountains, and vegetables continue green through the winter.

302. They abound in the finest grain, vines and olives, as well as oranges, lemons, figs and other fruits of warm climates.

CCIII. (*For the Review.*)

a. The most important exports are these fruits, with raisins, currants, wine, brandy, and especially silk and oil.

b. The people are generally indolent, and are less virtuous, and less distinguished for learning and improvements, than other nations of Europe.

c. Bread, vegetables and fruits, with wine and oil, are the principal articles of food in these countries.

Questions.—I. Which are the southern countries of Europe? What is their situation and climate? What can you say of their winters? What are their chief productions?

II. What are the most important exports? What is the general character of the inhabitants, compared with that of other nations of Europe? What are the principal articles of food? What peculiar wind in these countries? (*See* CXVI. *h.*)

SPAIN.

A Bull Fight.

304. It is a favourite amusement, both of males and females in Spain, to attend bull fights. Almost every town has a public place for this purpose.

Spain is a hot and dry, but fertile country. (*Cli.* 301.)

The Spaniards are haughty and bigoted, but brave and generous. They are now becoming more liberal and enlightened.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Spain bounded? What river has it on the east? What rivers on the west and south? Describe the capital. What two capes on the north? What two seaports?

What lofty mountains shall you find in Switzerland, and how shall you be in danger here? (299.) In what direction is the country of the ancient Romans? (305.)

What objects of curiosity will you find in Italy? (*See p.* 28, *a.* and § 305.) What ancient country will be east of you when you reach Sicily? What shall you find interesting in Greece? What course will you take to Smyrna? What countries of Europe which you have not visited, shall you pass in going home from Smyrna? What port of Spain shall you pass in going towards the straits of Gibraltar?

The plague often prevails in Turkey, and they will not allow you to land in Spain, until you have spent a month in quarantine on board the vessel.

Which way will you go to find the capital of Spain? What course will you take to visit the capital of Portugal, and to meet your vessel at Gibraltar?

Gibraltar is much resorted to for trade, and you will find the dress and languages of ten different nations in its streets. It is probably the strongest fortress in the world. It belongs to Great Britain.

Describe your course from Gibraltar home.

CCCX. CITIES OF EUROPE. (*For the Review.*)

The cities of Europe far surpass those of America, in number, population, and magnificence. They are superior to any in the world, in their universities, hospitals, museums, and other public institutions, in the splendour and size of their churches and public buildings, and in the extent of their manufactures and commerce.

In the cities on the continent of Europe, the streets are usually narrow, crooked and filthy. They are seldom furnished with side walks, and foot passengers are exposed to constant danger in the crowd of carriages.

The houses are generally of stone or brick; but in many of the towns of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Russia, they are built of timber. They are usually high, often from five to ten stories in the large cities. They are not uniform in their appearance, and magnificent palaces are frequently surrounded with wretched huts.

The cities of Europe are much more crowded with houses and inhabitants, than those of the United States. In the more populous countries, villages like those of America, are rarely seen; but every collection of houses appears like a portion of a large

city. A great number of the cities and towns are surrounded with walls, and entered only by gates.

In the cities of the Catholic countries, especially in the south of Europe, pictures or images of saints are placed at the corner of the streets, and passengers frequently stop to offer their devotions before them. These cities are also distinguished for the great number of their churches and chapels, and for the costly paintings, statues and ornaments they contain. The cities of Southern Europe are usually furnished with water by acqueducts; and public fountains are erected in the streets and public squares, which add to their beauty and produce a refreshing coolness in the summer.

Most of the large cities are seaports, or connected with the sea. The capitals are usually distinguished as the residence of the sovereign and royal family. London, Paris, Petersburgh, Moscow, Vienna, Berlin, Amsterdam, Dublin, Rome, Florence, and Dresden, are situated on rivers, which divide them into two portions connected by bridges. Rome, Madrid, Lisbon and Edinburgh, are built on several hills, which gives them a picturesque appearance. Naples, and most of the other cities lying on the Mediterranean, are situated on declivities, and the streets rise from the shore, like the seats of an amphitheatre.

London is the first city in the civilized world, in population, commerce and wealth. It also includes Westminister, the residence of the royal family and court, and Southwark, on the south side of the Thames. The streets are generally well paved, and furnished with good side walks. It is distinguished for the number and extent of its literary and charitable institutions.

Paris is the second city of Europe in population. It holds the first rank in the beauty of its public gardens, fountains, monuments, and palaces, and in the extent and value of its libraries and literary institutions. It is especially distinguished for the gayety and dissipation of the people, and the number and variety of its public amusements.

Constantinople presents a magnificent appearance from the sea, in the assemblage of mosques, towers and palaces, mingled with beautiful trees. But the streets are narrow, and the whole aspect within the city, is gloomy and disagreeable.

Naples is situated in the midst of a fine amphitheatre of hills. On one side is Mount Vesuvius; and a bay spreads before it, ornamented with fertile islands, which is scarcely equalled in beauty by any in the world.

Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, was burned in the war of 1812, but is now in a great measure rebuilt. It presents a singular mixture of Asiatic huts, and temples, and mosques, with European palaces and churches.

St. Petersburgh is one of the most magnificent cities in Europe, and the seat of extensive commerce. It is built on a spot which was almost a marsh 100 years ago.

Madrid is situated on high ground, half a mile above the level of the sea, which renders it cool at all seasons. It is only important as the residence of the king and royal family.

Lisbon, at a distance, presents a magnificent appearance. It has a fine body of water before it, and beautiful cultivated hills in the rear. But the streets are irregular and filthy, and the houses are neither elegant nor convenient.

Vienna, the former capital of Germany, is now the chief city of the Austrian empire. It is the resort of merchants from various nations of Europe and Asia, and is distinguished for the beauty of its environs, and the luxury and dissipation of the nobility.

Amsterdam is built on oaken piles, in a marshy spot, and like most of the cities of Holland, is intersected by a great number of canals passing through its principal streets.

Dublin is the second city of the British Isles. It presents a grand appearance from the sea, and few cities have a greater proportion of magnificent and useful buildings.

Berlin, the residence of the king of Prussia, is a handsome, well built city, situated on both sides of the River Spree, a small branch of the Elbe.

Rome was once the capital of the known world, but is now decaying in population and wealth. A large part of it is laid out in fields and gardens, or covered with the ruins of the ancient city. Its churches are very splendid. St. Peter's is the grandest in the world.

Venice is a beautiful city, remarkable for its situation on islands. The people pass from one part to another in boats, on the canals, and horses and carriages are rarely seen.

Hamburgh is the greatest commercial city of Germany. Like the cities of Holland, it is intersected by canals. Its streets are not pleasant or well built.

Copenhagen, situated on the island of Zeland, is a commercial city of considerable wealth and beauty.

Edinburgh is not a place of commerce or of manufactures, but it is distinguished for its literary institutions and its learned men.

Stockholm has a singular and romantic appearance, from its situation on a number of rocky islands.

Florence, the capital of Tuscany, is a beautiful city, situated on both sides of the river Arno. *Turin* is a handsome, fortified town, the residence of the king of Sardinia. *Dresden* is one of the most elegant cities of Europe, distinguished for its manufactures of fine porcelain or china ware. *Geneva*, the chief city of Switzerland, has a beautiful situation on the lake of the same name. *Genoa* is a commercial city, the birth place of Columbus. *Warsaw*, the capital of Poland, is composed chiefly of mean, wooden hovels, with only a few fine buildings. *Bergen* has a fine harbour. *Christiana* is the principal place in Norway, and is admired for the beauty of its situation.

The chief cities of Europe rank in population as follows:

London	" Moscow	" Berlin	" Genoa
Paris	5 Lisbon	7 Venice	" Turin
Constantinople	" Vienna	" Rome	" Warsaw
	" Amsterdam	8 Copenhagen	" Stockholm
Naples	" Madrid	" Edinburgh	10 Dresden
Petersburgh	6 Dublin	9 Florence	" Geneva.

Asia.

311. Asia is the largest of the four great divisions of the globe, and has the greatest number of inhabitants. It was in Asia that our first parents were created, and the human race preserved after the deluge; there the most important events recorded in Scripture took place, and there the Saviour died to redeem mankind.

2. Asia and its islands extend from the Equator and the Torrid Zone on the south, beyond the Polar Circle on the north, each portion partaking of the peculiar character of its zone. (*See Map of the World, and account of zones*—87, 88—96, 97, 102, 103.)

13. The northern and middle portions of Asia, like those of America, are generally colder than the countries of Europe in the same latitude.

4. The tea-plant, and some of the finest perfumes and spices, including the nutmeg, cinnamon and clove, are productions of Asia, which are not found, or very rarely, in any other part of the world.

315. Asia abounds in the precious metals and gems, and was for a long time the only place where diamonds and pearls were obtained.

316. The people in the west of Asia have light complexions, and belong to the European race; but those east of the Caspian Sea are generally of a deep yellow or brown, and belong to the Tartar and Malay races.

CCCXVII. (*For the Review.*)

a. The people of the half-civilized countries are divided into various ranks or casts, and the son must take the rank and employment of his father.

b. In these countries many of the arts, as the working of metals and the manufacture of silk, woollen, and porcelain, are found in a very perfect state.

c. The sciences are little understood in Asia; but in the half-civilized countries, there are schools and seminaries to give the knowledge of writing and arithmetic, and of their laws and religion to certain classes of the people.

d. The languages of Asia are far more numerous than those of Europe, and many books of religion, laws, history, and poetry are found written in them.

e. The great mass of the Asiatics are in the most degraded state of ignorance, and are cruelly oppressed by despotic priests, nobles, and emperors.

f. They generally practise fraud, robbery, and the worst of crimes without shame, and often make vice a part of religious worship.

Questions.—I. On what continent, and in what part of it is Asia? (*See map of the World.*) How is Asia bounded on the N. E. S. and W.? What is the size of Asia, compared with other portions of the globe? What is its population? What are some of the most striking events which have occurred in Asia? What are some of the peculiar productions of Asia? What are its mineral productions? What is the complexion of the people in the western countries? What in the eastern and southern parts?

Questions on the map.—II. In what zones are the northern regions of Asia? In what the middle? The southern? Describe the climate of each part according to that of its zone. What can you say of the southern countries of Asia? What is the climate of the northern parts, compared with that of Europe?

How are the people divided in half civilized countries? What is the state of the arts in these countries? What is that of the sciences, and what provision have they for education? What can you say of the languages of Asia? What is the state of the common people generally in Asia? What is the moral state of the Asiatics generally?

Questions on the Chart of the World.

Civilization.—I. Are there any civilized countries in Asia? What countries are half civilized, and in what part of Asia do they chiefly lie? What parts are barbarous? What are savage?

Government.—II. What countries of Asia are governed by chiefs? What kind of government is there in the other countries of Asia? What parts are subject to Russia? What to China?

Religion.—II. Is there any Christian country in Asia? What parts are Mahometan? What are Pagan? Are there any missionary stations in Asia, and in what countries chiefly?

Population.—II. What country of Asia has the largest number of inhabitants? What is the next to China in population? What three countries have 14 or 13 millions? What three have 10 millions? Which is the largest country of Asia, and what is its population? (*The population of Tartary and Thibet is very uncertain.*) What tribes and where, in Siberia and Tartary?

Questions on the map of Asia.

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—I. What seas are there on the west of Asia? Where is the Isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Africa? What straits lead to the Red Sea? What two seas are there E. of the Black Sea? What gulfs and bays in the south of Asia? What seas on the east? What gulf E. of Tartary?

Mountains.—I. What chain of mountains in the middle of Asia? Describe its direction, length and height? (*See* XLVII. *i.* and *q.* What name does it take at the N. E.? What chain south of the Altaian, running in the same direction? What chain unites them to the Altaian chain? What two chains in the west of Asia? What chain do you find in the south of Hindoostan? What chain in Arabia? Which is the longest chain in Asia? Which are the highest mountains in Asia? (*See* XLVII. *b, and d.*)

Lakes and Inland Seas.—I. What great inland seas are there

in the west of Asia, not connected with the ocean? What lake or sea is there in East Persia? What lakes in Siberia and where? What is their size? (*See* LXIII. *e.*)

Rivers.—I. What are the three great rivers in the north of Asia, beginning at the east? Where is the Olenks? What two branches has the Oby? What branches has the Yenesei? Through what lake does one of its branches pass? What three great rivers in the east of Asia? What river empties into the China Sea? What one into the Gulf of Siam? What into the Bay of Bengal on the East? What smaller ones on the West? What river in the West of Hindoostan? What in East Persia? Where are the Tigris and Euphrates? What rivers empty into the Caspian Sea? What into the sea of Azof? What branch has the Sihon? What one on the borders of Asia empties into the Sea of Azof? How many of the great rivers of Asia rise from the mountainous regions of Tartary and Thibet?

II. Describe each of the rivers named.

Boundaries and Capitals.—I. What country occupies the northern part of Asia? How is it bounded and what is the capital? Between what latitudes does most of it lie? What countries lie principally between 30° and 50° latitude, occupying the middle of Asia? Mention the boundaries and capital, or chief city of Turkey—Georgia—Independent Tartary—Chinese Tartary—Thibet—Arabia—Persia—East Persia. What countries lie between Thibet and Hindoostan? What are the countries of Asia lying chiefly S. of 30° latitude? How far S. do they extend? What are the boundaries and capitals of Hindoostan? China? Burman Empire? Tonkin? Siam? Malaya? What are the principal countries on the eastern coast of Asia? What on the western coast? What on the southern?

Islands.—I. What Islands lie N. of Asia, and in what ocean? What three large islands are there on the E. coast of Tartary? What two islands near the coast of China? What small cluster more distant? What cluster of islands lies E. of Tonkin? What are the principal islands in it? What is the most eastern group of the Asiatic isles? What are the chief islands in it? What two large islands lie between these and Malay? What are the chief islands among the Isles of Sunda, or those lying S. of Borneo, and Celebez? What very large island lies S. E. from Asia? To what division of the earth does it belong? (*See map of the World.*) What small islands lie in the Bay of Bengal? What large Island S. of Hindoostan? What small groups west of this?

Latitudes and Longitudes.—II. What are the countries of Europe in the same latitude with Siberia and Kamschatka? What of America? What countries of America and Europe correspond to Tartary in latitude? What correspond to Turkey and the north of Persia, Thibet and China? What countries are farther south than any in Europe? What other portions of the world are in the same latitude?

What places in Siberia are nearly in the same latitude of Petersburgh? What towns and mountains are nearly in latitude 51° N. or in that of London? What important places are from 39° to 41°, or nearly in the latitude of Madrid, Naples, and New York? What remarkable places do you find in latitude 30° to 33°, or that of New Orleans, Natchez, and Savannah, in the United States? Near what remarkable places does the Tropic of Cancer pass? What parts or islands of Asia, does the Equator cross? What islands do you find S. of the Equator? What is the longitude of Turkey E. from Philadelphia? (*See Chart of the World.*) Is their time earlier or later than ours, and how much? (*See page* 45.) What time is it in Hindoostan, when it is noon at Philadelphia? What in the Burman Empire and China? What in Japan?

NORTHERN ASIA.

SIBERIA.

Siberian Hunter and Exile.

318. The northern regions of Asia are entirely occupied by the Russian dominions or Siberia.

The people of Siberia are rude or barbarous, usually living in huts, half under ground, and subsisting chiefly by hunting and fishing.

This is the country to which state criminals are often exiled from Russia. Some of the large towns resemble those of the European dominions in civilization and religion.

319. It is generally frozen and barren, resembling Lapland in climate. It is larger than the whole of Europe. Many parts of it are immense plains, covered with almost perpetual snow.

Russia obtains large supplies of precious stones, gold, silver and other metals, and salt, from the mines of this country; and the finest furs from its wild animals.

Questions on the map.—I. What country occupies the northern part of Asia? How is Siberia bounded? What Cape is on the north? What islands? What chains of mountains in and around it? What rivers in the northern part? What is the capital?

II. What places on the river Ural? Where is Tobolsk? What other place on the Oby below this? Where is the Steppe of Issim? (*See* XLIII. *d.*) What lake near it? Where are Kolhyvane and Tomsk? What place near lake Baikal? What river passes through this lake? What Town on the river Lena? Where is Okotsk? What peninsula on the east, and what towns on it? What missionary stations are there in Siberia?

MIDDLE REGIONS OF ASIA.

Circassia—Georgia—Tartary—Turkey—Persia—Thibet—Japan.

320. The middle regions of Asia may be considered as embracing that vast mountainous tract of lofty plain, between the Altaian chain on the north, and the Himmaleh Mountains and Chinese wall on the south, extending from the Black Sea to the Channel of Tartary.

321. They lie between 30° and 50° of N. latitude; but the climate and productions depend chiefly on their situation, and the height of the ground. (*See* § 113,114.)

322. The southern parts of Persia, East Persia and Thibet extend into southern Asia, and partake of its climate.

323. A part of Turkey is warmer than the south of Europe; but in general, the countries west of the Belur Tag, or Cloudy Mountains, are temperate. The cold is moderated by the seas they embrace, and the heat by the mountains which cross them.

324. The countries east of the Belur Tag lie chiefly on one lofty plain, and are subject to extreme cold, even as far south as Thibet and the northern parts of Cabul; their winters being much more severe than in the United States. The air of these regions is so dry, that meat may be preserved for a long time without salt.

Questions.—I. How are the middle countries of Asia bounded? In what latitudes do they lie, and how is their climate determined? What parts extend into southern Asia? What is the climate W. of the Belur Tag, and why? Describe the countries E. of the Belur Tag. What is remarkable in the air?

CIRCASSIA AND GEORGIA.

Selling a Circassian female.

325. Circassia and Georgia lie between the Caspian and Black Seas, and are now both included in the dominions of Asiatic Russia.

Circassia is inhabited by numerous hordes of wi dering Tartars. The people of Georgia, like those Armenia, profess the Christian religion.

These countries are celebrated for beautiful femal who are often sold as slaves to the Turks and Persia

Questions.—I. Where is Circassia? Where is Georg What is the chief city, situated on the River Kur?

TARTARY.

Tartar Tents and Cattle.

326. The Tartars live in tents of felt, which are c ried on horses, and sometimes on wheels, from plac place. They wander in vast hordes or tribes, to f pasturage for their horses, camels and sheep, and f chiefly on the flesh and milk of these animals.

Tartary occupies almost the whole of the middle Asia, from the Caspian Sea to the Pacific Ocean. is divided into Chinese Tartary, lying east of the Be Tag, subject to China; and Independent Tartary, w of these mountains, many of whose hordes pay trib to the emperor of Russia.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

327. This country has a fine climate, and genera a fertile soil, which is left uncultivated.

It was once the seat of a powerful empire e abounds in the ruins of ancient cities.

The people are generally barbarous; but in some parts they retain a small portion of civilization and knowledge.

Samarcand, the former capital, is said to be very large still. It contains a celebrated Mahometan school, or university.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Independent Tartary bounded? What sea does it contain? What rivers has it? What is the capital? What other city?

CHINESE TARTARY.

328. This portion of Tartary occupies the greater part of the elevated plain, mentioned in the account of the middle regions of Asia.

In most parts it is very barren, and scarcely inhabited; but the eastern portion contains a number of cities, little known.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Chinese Tartary bounded? How is it separated from China? What great river is there on the east? What place on it? What other principal places in the eastern part? What peninsula there, and what islands? What deserts in the interior? What place in the western part of Chinese Tartary? (*Clim.* 324, *Desert* XLIII. *b.*)

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Turks sitting.

329. Like most eastern nations, the Turks sit on the floor, and take their food with their fingers.

This country was the original seat of the empire of

the Turks, which now extends to Europe, and has its capital there.

It is warmer than Turkey in Europe, but the general character of the country and people is the same.

Armenia is inhabited by Christians, and many Greek Christians are scattered over other parts of Turkey.

The southern part, now called Syria, was formerly the residence of the Jews, with Jerusalem for its capital.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Turkey bounded? What is the capital? What chain of mountains in Asia Minor?

II. What are the three principal divisions? What Christian province is there in Turkey, and where? What rivers run from Turkey into the Persian Gulf? What port on the Archipelago? What port on the Black Sea? What places near the Black Sea? What cities on the Tigris, beginning at its source? Where is Jerusalem? What three seaports in Syria? Where are Aleppo and Damascus? What island on the coast of Syria?

PERSIA.

Persian ladies riding and walking.

330. The Persians travel chiefly on camels. Their women are either closely shut up, or cover their faces when they go out.

A large part of Persia is covered with barren mountains and desert plains.

The air is cold and moist at the north, pure and serene in the middle, but extremely hot in the south.

The people are active, gay, polished and hospitable, but dishonest, treacherous and vicious.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Persia bounded? What is the capital? Where is Ispahan, the former capital?

II. Where is Erivan? What other cities in the north? What seaport on the Gulf of Persia? Where is Shiraz? Are there any considerable rivers?

EAST PERSIA.

331. The eastern part of Persia, which was separated from the rest some years since, contains a number of distinct governments, most of which are tributary to the king of Cabul. It is therefore often called Cabulistan, and sometimes Afghanistan, from the Afghans, a part of its inhabitants.

This country is mountainous, and therefore cooler than those around it.

The people, especially the Afghans, are more active and warlike than their neighbours, and have encroached on their dominions.

Questions on the map.—I. How is East Persia bounded? What are the two principal divisions? What is the capital? What mountains on the north? What separate it from Hindoostan? What city has it east of the Indus? What city in the west, and of what size? What river and what city in the south? What place near the mouth of the Indus?

THIBET.

Worship of the Grand Lama.

332. In Thibet they worship the Grand Lama, or head of their religion and government, as a divine being. When he dies, they believe his soul passes into the body of some child, who is sought and placed on the throne.

Thibet is a very dry, cold, unfruitful country, in the midst of mountains subject to the Emperor of China.

The people are mild, but timid, indolent, and superstitious. They have much more knowledge and skill in the arts than the Tartars.

Questions on the map.—I. By what mountains is Thibet bounded on the south? What is the capital? What large rivers rise in the mountains of Thibet? What is the height of the highest? (*See* XLVII.)

NAPAUL AND BOOTAN.

333. These two kingdoms lie between Thibet and Hindoostan, and are tributary to Thibet.

They properly belong to Southern Asia, and have a warm, but fine climate, like the north of Italy.

By ascending the mountains near them, the inhabitants may have perpetual spring, or unchanging winter.

Questions.—I. What is the situation of these kingdoms? What can you say of the climate and mountains? Why are they not very hot like Hindoostan? (*See* 113.)

JAPAN.

Japanese trampling on the Cross.

334. The Japanese were formerly obliged every year

to trample on the cross, as a token of their hatred to Christianity, which was once introduced among them by Portuguese Catholics. This custom is said to be abolished.

Japan is subject to extremes of heat and cold, but is highly cultivated, and is said to be the richest of all countries in gold and silver.

The people are very ingenious, and are considered superior in arts, sciences, and good laws to most, if not all other nations of Asia.

Questions on the map.—I. Where are the islands of Japan, and how many are there? Which is the largest? What is the capital? What is the second city? Where is the chief place of trade, Nangasaki?

SOUTHERN ASIA.

Arabia—Hindoostan—Birmah—Tonkin—Siam—Malaya—China.

335. The southern countries of Asia lie generally on the Indian Ocean, between 10° and 30° of N. latitude.

This division of Asia contains Arabia, Hindoostan, Birmah, Tonkin, Siam, Malaya, and China. China extends north to 40° of latitude, and Malaya south to the equator.

336. All these countries, except the northern parts of China, have the climates and productions of the Torrid Zone, and the choicest plants of Asia.

337. They abound in rice, which is the principal food of the inhabitants, and in cotton and silk, from which most of their clothing is made.

CCCXXXVIII. (*For the Review.*)

a. Except Arabia, they are highly cultivated, but so crowded with inhabitants, that the common people are miserably poor and are often led by want to destroy or expose their children.

b. Many of these nations are, from necessity, more active and industrious than others found in the Torrid Zone.

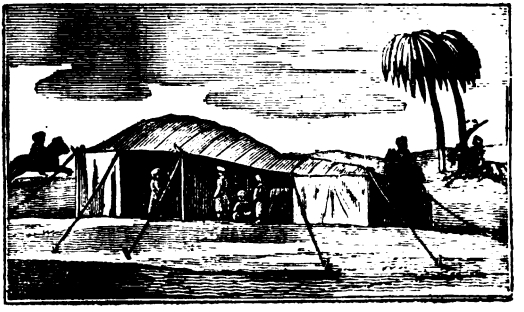
c. The chief exports of Southern Asia and its islands are coffee, tea, gums, opium, spices, precious stones, and metals, with numerous manufactures of silk and cotton.

Questions.—I. Where do the Southern countries of Asia lie? What countries are included in this division of Asia?

How far do China and Malaya extend? What can you say of the climate and productions?

II. What articles of food and materials for clothing are found here? What is the state of population, and of the common people? What effect does necessity produce on the character of the people? What are the chief exports?

ARABIA.



Tent of an Arab.

339. The interior of Arabia is inhabited by wandering Arabs, who live in tents, and subsist by plunderage and robbery.

The inhabitants of the coast live in towns and cities, and are much more advanced in civilization. (*See Chart of the World.*)

The climate of Arabia is very hot and dry, and the interior is a sandy desert, where water is seldom found. This was the 'wilderness' which the Israelites crossed in going from Egypt to Canaan.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Arabia bounded? What do you find in the interior? What mountains are the principal? What remarkable mountain near the Red Sea? Are there any considerable rivers? What is the capital?

II. What is the port of Mecca on the Red Sea? Which way from Mecca is Medina? What is the principal place in the east? Where is Mocha? What place is near it? What place in the S. E. and how situated? What Arabian island near cape Guardafui? What wind blows here? (*See* CXVI.*g.*)

INDIA.

340. India comprehends the two peninsulas of Southern Asia, which are east of Arabia, divided by the Ganges into India within the Ganges, or Hindoostan, and India without the Ganges, or Farther India.

The name India, or East Indies, is often used to include China and the Asiatic Islands also.

These peninsulas are remarkable for the number and size of their rivers, which, united with the heat of the climate, make them the most fertile countries on earth.

Hindoostan, or India within the Ganges.

A Widow on the funeral pile of her Husband.

341. It is one of the religious customs of the Hindoos, that widows should be burned or buried alive, with the dead bodies of their husbands; and hundreds are thus destroyed every year.

Hindoostan is divided into a great number of small kingdoms; but the British govern almost all that portion which lies on the Bay of Bengal and the Ganges.

It is a very hot, but moist country, producing the finest fruits and plants in abundance. (*See* 336, 337.)

The people are effeminate, indolent and extremely vicious.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Hindoostan bounded?

What mountains are there on the north? What is the chief river? What three rivers in the southern part? What is the capital? Where is Delhi, the former capital?

II. Where is Agra? Mention the chief cities on the Ganges in their order. What are the eastern and western coasts called? What places on the eastern coast? What on the western coast? How is Bombay situated? What cities in the interior of the southern part of Hindoostan? What in the western part? Where is Golconda, celebrated for its diamonds? What is the southern cape of Hindoostan? What small islands are near it? What large island? What missionary stations are there in Hindoostan?

CEYLON.

342. Ceylon is a large fertile island, which produces almost all the cinnamon brought from India.

It abounds in precious stones, and has a pearl fishery on its coast.

The coasts of this island are possessed by the British. It contains a large number of Catholics.

Questions on the map.—I. Where does Ceylon lie? What is the chief town? Where is Trincomaly?

INDIA WITHOUT THE GANGES.

343. This part of India lies south of Thibet, betw the Ganges and the Chinese Sea, including the empi of Birmah and Tonkin, with Siam and Malaya.

BIRMAH, OR BIRMAN EMPIRE.

Elephants carrying burdens.

344. The Birman empire produces very fine ele-

phants, which are trained for riding and carrying burdens, and even assist in unlading ships.

This empire includes Ava, Pegu and several small kingdoms, subdued by the more active and warlike Birmans.

The climate is cooler than that of Hindoostan, from the greater height of the land, but is still very hot.

The people are lively and intelligent, and acquainted with many of the arts; but they are extremely cruel in their punishments, and barbarous in many of their customs.

Questions on the map.—I. How is the Birman empire bounded? What is the chief river? What is the capital?

II. What seaport in the south? What places on the River Irrawady? Where is Arracan? (*Clim.* and *Prod.* 336, 337.)

SIAM.

Houses in Siam.

345. In Siam, as in many of the neighbouring countries, the inhabitants are obliged to build their houses on posts, to avoid the annual floods of their rivers, which cover the country with water, but render the soil very fertile.

It is a small but rich and flourishing kingdom, with a climate and people like those of Birmah.

Questions on the map.—I. Where does Siam lie? Is it a large kingdom? What is the capital? (*Prod.* 336—7.)

EMPIRE OF TONKIN.

A Tonkin Priest burning a Prayer.

346. The Empire of Tonkin is said to extend over all the countries east of Birmah and Siam, including Cochin China, Cambodia and Laos, but very little is known certainly concerning these countries.

In Tonkin it is said the people write their prayers and the priests burn them before their idols.

Although they are very superstitious, they are generally intelligent, active and industrious, and distinguished among Asiatics, for honesty.

Questions on the map.—I. In what direction from Birmah is Tonkin? What countries does it embrace? How is it bounded? What river passes through it? What is the capital? What other principal place? What place in Cambodia? What gulf on the east, and what island? (*Clim. and Prod.* 336, 337.)

MALAYA.

347. Malaya, or Malacca, is a hot, but productive country, containing many independent kingdoms.

The people of this peninsula are bold and enterprising, but remarkable for treachery and cruelty.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Malacca bounded? What the chief town? (*Clim. and Prod.* 336, 337.)

CHINA.

The Chinese Wall.

348. The Chinese formerly tried to defend themselves against the Tartars, by a wall with gates and numerous towers, most of which still remains. It is sufficiently broad for several persons to ride abreast, extending 1500 miles, over rivers and lofty mountains.

China is also remarkable for the tea plant, and for its beautiful porcelain ware, called china.

China Proper is a small part of the Chinese Empire, which comprehends also Chinese Tartary and Thibet. The soil in China is every where cultivated with the greatest care, and an immense population is supported; but great numbers live on the water in boats, and the poor suffer for want of food.

The people are ingenious and industrious, but timid, dishonest, and treacherous in their intercourse with strangers.

Questions on the map.—I. How is China bounded? Where is the Chinese wall? In what latitude does China lie? What must we suppose as to the climate of the various parts? What are the two chief rivers? What is the capital? What are the principal ports and cities? Where is the most remarkable canal of China? What large island lies near the coast? What small cluster beyond it? What countries of Asia are subject to China?

EAST INDIA, OR ASIATIC ISLANDS.

Animals of the Asiatic Islands.

349. The Asiatic Islands may be considered as extending to 10° S. latitude, and 130° W. longitude.

350. They produce the finest fruits, gums, spices and minerals. They also abound with wild animals, among which are the ourang outang, crocodile, tiger, rhinoceros, &c. The tiger and rhinoceros have severe contests, in which the rhinoceros often throws his adversary into the air with his horn.

351. These islands are divided into three principal groups, the Sunda Isles, the Molucca or Spice Isles, and the Philippine Isles.

THE SUNDA ISLES.

352. The Sunda Isles include Sumatra, Java, and other islands south of Borneo and Celebez.

They furnish gold, diamonds and gums; but pepper is the most important production.

They are inhabited by a mixture of Chinese, Malays and natives, and have much commerce. The interior is little known.

Sumatra has a ridge of mountains running through it, the highest being loftier than the Alps, which render the climate generally agreeable, and in some parts cold.

Java is a beautiful and fertile island, but very unhealthy. It is now owned by the Dutch.

Questions on the map.—I. Which way from Malacca is Sumatra? What straits separate it? In what zone is it? Where is the British settlement of Bencoolen? What other place do you find? Which way from Sumatra is Java? What straits between them? What is the capital? What are the other principal islands among the Sunda Isles?

BORNEO AND CELEBEZ.

353. BORNEO is a very large island, entirely possessed by the natives.

It is rich in gold, diamonds, pearls, and valuable plants, and is remarkable as the residence of the ourang outang, an animal very much like man.

354. CELEBEZ is a fruitful island, little known, with a settlement belonging to the Dutch at Macassar. The natives are said to be ingenious and brave, but ferocious and cruel.

Questions on the map.—I. Where is Borneo? What is the capital? Between what islands does Celeboz lie? Where is Macassar?

THE MOLUCCAS, OR SPICE ISLANDS.

355. The Moluccas, or Spice Islands, are remarkable for producing spices, and especially the nutmeg and clove. They now belong to the Netherlands.

Questions on the map.—I. What islands are included in the Moluccas? Which is the largest? Mention the relative situation of the others.

PHILIPPINE ISLES.

356. The Philippine Isles are possessed by the Spaniards, who have derived great revenues from them.

They produce gold and other metals, with cotton, rice and sugar in great abundance.

Questions on the map.—I. Which is the largest of the Philippine Isles? What others are the principal? What is the chief city, and its size?

AUSTRALASIA.

Houses of Australasia.

357. Most of the people of Australasia live in r huts of bark, often built on floats, and some e sleep on trees.

358. These nations are in a ruder state of soci than any yet known, with the patriarchal governm and without any religion or knowledge of a fut state so far as can be discovered.

Many tribes among them are without huts, clot boats, or implements for hunting and fishing, and f on fruits, shell-fish, or even on catterpillars and wor

Very little is known of this portion of the world, cept the coasts.

359. The people of New Holland, and New Guir and the islands near the latter, are of the African ra Those of the New Hebrides, New Zealand, and more southern isles, resemble the Asiatics.

Questions.—I. What can you say of the houses of the A tralasians? What is their state of civilization generally? W can you say of some tribes? What is known of these co tries? Of what races are the inhabitants? Between w oceans does Australasia lie? (*See map of the World.*) W are the two largest islands? What are some of the sm

ones E. of New Guinea? What west of this island? What straits between New Holland and New Guinea? What island E. of New Holland? What one S. of it, and what straits separate it from N. Holland? What considerable island S. E. of New Holland? What are some of the capes of New Holland?

NEW HOLLAND.

360. New Holland is an extensive island, only one quarter less than Europe.

The people of New Holland generally resemble Africans in every thing except the straightness of their hair: but some are found among them of the Malay race.

The British have established a settlement on Port Jackson (formerly on Botany Bay) to which they send criminals from England.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, the island south of New Holland, is also settled by the British.

Questions on the map.—I. What is the comparative size of New Holland? What Gulf on the N. of New Holland? What names are given to the northern, eastern, and western coasts? Where is Port Jackson? Where is Sydney Cove? What missionary station near it? What other in Australasia? Where does Van Dieman's Land lie? What settlement is there on it?

NEW ZEALAND.

361. New Zealand contains two large, fertile islands, which enjoy a mild climate like that of France.

The people are tall and well formed, and more civilized than in any other portion of Australasia. They are brave and generous in many respects; but they eat the bodies of their enemies killed in war.

One of the kings has received Christian missionaries with great kindness, who are beginning to introduce civilization and Christianity among the people.

Questions.—I. What is the climate of New Zealand? What can you say of the people? What improvement is beginning among them? How many islands are there belonging to New Zealand? What straits divide them? (*See map of the World.*)

NEW GUINEA AND OTHER ISLANDS.

362. New Guinea, New Britain, and the neighbouring islands, lying in the north-eastern part of Australasia, have been little examined.

They are rich in vegetable productions, and are distinguished as the chief residence of the bird of paradise.

363. New Caledonia and the New Hebrides are said to be barren and rocky islands. The people build neat huts, and subsist on roots and fish.

Questions.—I. What islands lie north of New Holland? What is known of them? What are east of New Holland? What can you say of them?

POLYNESIA.

Human Sacrifice in Polynesia.

364. Polynesia includes the islands in the Pacific Ocean, which lie east of the Philippine Islands and Australasia. (*See map of the World.* In almost all these islands, they have been accustomed to sacrifice human victims to their gods.

365. The climate of these islands is generally delightful, and they abound in fine fruits, especially the bread fruit, which is used instead of bread.

366. The people are remarkably mild, polite and ingenious, for barbarians; but dishonest, vicious and cruel in many of their customs.

367. Most of the nations of Polynesia are Pagans; but those of the Society and Sandwich Islands have destroyed their idols and temples, and received Christian missionaries.

Questions.—I. What is Polynesia? What custom has been generally prevalent? In what zone do most of these islands lie? What effect must their situation as islands have upon their climate? (*See* § 114.) What is their climate in fact? What are some of their productions? What is the character of the people? What is their religion?

ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR.

368. The inhabitants of the PELEW ISLANDS are very hospitable to strangers, and remarkable for honesty and chastity.

369. The CAROLINES are resorted to by ships after voyages in the Pacific Ocean, on account of their fine air and climate.

370. The SANDWICH ISLANDS are supposed to contain 400,000 inhabitants; Owhyhee is 180 miles long and 72 broad. Christian missionaries from the U. States are now instructing the people of these islands.

Questions on the map.—I. What three groups of islands are N. of the Equator? In what direction from the Philippine Isles are the Ladrones and Caroline Isles? In what longitude are the Sandwich Islands? Which is the largest of the Sandwich Islands? What others are the principal, and in what direction from Owhyhee? What are some of the small islands lying between the Sandwich and Caroline Isles?

ISLANDS SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR.

371. The people of the FRIENDLY ISLANDS are remarkable for industry, neatness, and skill in agriculture and some kinds of manufactures.

372. The people of the NAVIGATORS' ISLES are uncommonly stout and tall, and more ferocious than their neighbours.

373. The people of the SOCIETY ISLANDS are the first example of a nation converted to Christianity by the efforts of missionaries in modern times.

374. The people of the MARQUESAS are said to be al-

most as fair as Europeans, with regular forms and features.

Questions on the map.—I. What are the principal groups of islands S. of the Equator? In what longitude are the Friendly and Navigators' Isles? What is the principal Island among the Friendly Islands? What among the Navigators' Isles? In what direction are the Society Isles from the Friendly Isles? What are the chief of these islands? Where are the Marquesas? In what longitude are these islands? What single islands N. and E. of these groups?

CCCLXXV. TRAVELS ON THE MAP,

In Asia, Australasia, and Polynesia.

If you wish to travel in Asia it will be best to embark for Smyrna, where many American vessels go to obtain opium, figs and other fruits, and silks.

Describe your course from the United States to Smyrna, (*See map of the World.*) What kind of people do you expect to see there? (307, 329.) Which way will you go to visit Ephesus? (*See map of Europe.*)

Travellers in Asiatic Turkey, usually suffer their beards to grow, and dress in robes and turbans, and slippers, because the Turks often insult, and even kill those they know to be Christians, and think it is no crime.

Through what seas and straits must you pass to visit Constantinople? (*See map of Europe.*) How must you sit and eat here? What is the nearest Russian port to Constantinople? What seas must you cross to visit Circassia? Where is Astrachan?

In the eastern part of Siberia, you would be amused at being drawn by dogs, but you will spend your time more profitably in other parts of the world, than in taking the long, cold, and difficult journey through it.

What have other travellers found in Siberia, and how is it used as a place of punishment? (318.) Through what port on the Caspian can you pass, to see Teflis, the capital of Georgia? In what direction will you go to visit Jerusalem? What places shall you pass, and what can you say of them?

Do not fail to visit Mount Ararat, in Armenia, on which the Ark rested after the deluge.

What can you say of Jerusalem and Syria? Who formerly lived here, and what great events have taken place? (329.)

In what direction is Egypt from Jerusalem? Where will you find the splendid ruins of Palmyra? (*See map of Africa.*)

If you wish to see the Arabian desert, and visit Mount Sinai, you must carry water with you in bags of skins, and procure camels who can drink, at once, enough for several days.

What is the direction of Mecca, from Mount Sinai? In what direction is Mocha, which produces the finest coffee?

Which are most civilized, the Arabs on the coast or in the interior? (339.) What port will you find at the head of the Red Sea? (*See map of Africa.*) What course will you take by sea, to go to Bushire in Persia?

Observe in the Persian Gulf, the poor divers, who are slaves, obliged to hazard their lives in procuring the pearl-oysters.

How do the ladies travel in Persia? (330.) Shall you see their faces? In what direction will you go to the ancient capital? Where is the modern capital, and what can you say of these cities? How has Persia been divided? (331.) How will you go to the eastern portion of it? Are the people of this country like those of West Persia?

What interesting objects shall you see in Independent Tartary? (327.) How do you like their mode of living here and their food? (326.) What mountains must you cross to go into Chinese Tartary? What country will then be near you?

You may now go to see the grand Lama. (*See* 332.) Remember, when you go to visit a great man in Asia, always carry a present with you of some value.

What desert must you cross to reach Eastern Tartary? Shall you find any cities there?

Perhaps you will see, as you pass, some helpless, aged people, whom their children have left to perish with hunger.

What small but wealthy kingdom is now east of you? What wall must you cross to go into China? If you are permitted to travel in China, (which will not be unless you are in company with an Ambassador) which way will you go to the capital? What is your course from thence to Nankin, and to Canton? What is the general state of the people? (348.)

You may now lay aside all of your thick clothing, for it will be of no use to you in these countries.

How will you go to visit all the capitals of India without the Ganges? What mode of conveyance shall you find? (344.) What kind of houses? (345.) Will you venture to Malacca? (*See* 347.) In what direction will you go to Calcutta?

What do you think of the Hindoos? Do they need any instruction and reformation? (3[illegible]) To what neighbouring

country can you go to avoid the heat? (333.) What island S. of Hindoostan, and what spice can you obtain there? (342.)

In the other islands of Asia you will only be able to visit the European settlements. Beware, as you go, of the treacherous Malays, who often visit vessels in a friendly manner, and then slaughter every man on board.

What course will you take to visit the chief European settlements in the islands of Asia, beginning at Sumatra? Describe the islands you will see on your voyage, so far as known, ending your course at the Spice islands. How do you like the appearance and customs of the people in Australasia? What Europeans shall you find in New Holland? What missionary stations shall you find in this portion of the world? What people in Australasia do you like best?

What Christian nation shall you find in Polynesia? (373.) Describe the islands you pass in going to them, (371, 372.)

When you reach Otaheite, you will find many Christian churches, and the people beginning to be industrious, and anxious to be acquainted with books.

What islands are north-east of these? What can you say of them? (374.) In what direction will you go to find the Sandwich Islands, where missionaries have gone from America. What course will you take to go home round Cape Horn, and what countries shall you pass?

CCCLXXVI. CITIES OF ASIA.

Asia abounds with large cities, but much inferior in their appearance to those of Europe. The buildings are generally mean, and crowded with inhabitants. The streets are extremely narrow, irregular and filthy, and not usually paved,

In Western Asia the houses of the rich are usually of stone, or of brick, which are sometimes only sun-dried. They are generally built around a court or space in the centre, from which they receive most of their light and air, and which is frequently adorned with gardens and fountains. The houses are often magnificent within; but they have few or no windows towards the street, and present to the traveller only a dismal succession of high walls, with here and there a lattice, producing the appearance of a range of prisons. The roofs are usually flat, so that the inhabitants can pass from one house to another without descending into the street. They frequently sleep on the house-top, in the hot season. The houses of the poor are usually low and mean, built of mud, or a mixture of small stones and mortar.

Instead of churches, the Mahometan cities are adorned with mosques, which are often very splendid. At the side of each mosque are minarets, or lofty circular towers, with a gallery near the top, from which a crier calls the people at the hour of prayer.

The cities of Turkey, as well as those of Africa, and the Mediterranean, are frequently visited by the plague, which destroys vast numbers of the inhabitants.

The cities of Eastern Asia (except a few in Hindoostan,) are poorly built, and are much inferior to those of Western Asia. They are generally low, thatched huts, formed of mud or of bamboo. Even the palace of the emperor of China is only a collection of mean cottages, richly gilded, and hung with splendid curtains and other ornaments. These cities are built of such slight materials that they are frequently destroyed by fire, but are easily rebuilt. The temples and pagodas are generally the only buildings which have any beauty, and these are often splendidly adorned with gold and gilding, especially in China and Birmah.

Most of the cities of Asia are surrounded with walls, usually of mud, or sun-dried bricks. Many of them are partially in ruins, or surrounded with the ruins of ancient cities.

Astrachan is a place of great trade, situated on an island in the Volga. Its population is a mixed assemblage of various nations. *Irkutsk*, the principal town of Eastern Siberia, is a place of considerable trade and population, resembling European cities in its churches and public buildings. *Tobolsk* and *Tomsk* are important on account of the trade carried on through them, between Russia and China. *Teflis* is noted for its warm baths.

Samarcand was formerly the most renowned city of the East. *Bucharia* is a place of considerable trade and importance. Both are noted for their Mahometan colleges.

Aleppo is the principal city of Asiatic Turkey. *Damascus* is beautifully situated on the River Parphar. Both these cities are adorned with many fine buildings, and are important for their manufactures and commerce. *Smyrna* is the chief city of foreign trade in Turkey. *Bagdad* is also an important seat of commerce, but meanly built. *Jerusalem* is built on the ruins of the ancient city. It is much resorted to by Christian pilgrims, and still preserves a degree of magnificence.

Teheran is chiefly important as the residence of the king and court of Persia. *Ispahan*, the former capital, is still the first commercial city of Persia. It was formerly a city of

immense size, and the principal mosques and palaces are still very grand. Its ruins are several miles in extent. *Shiras* is celebrated for its fine climate, and for the beauty of its environs, as well as for its colleges. *Bushire* is the chief seaport of Persia.

Mecca is celebrated as the birth place of Mahomet. It is well built, and derives great wealth from the immense concourse of Mahometan pilgrims.

Medina is a meanly built town, only remarkable for the tomb of Mahomet. The mosque which contains it is magnificent, supported by 400 columns of black marble, with 300 lamps, continually burning. *Sana* is considered the largest and most populous city of Arabia. *Mocha* is the chief seaport of Arabia, and the seat of its trade with Europe.

Cabul is an ancient city. It has an extensive trade with Tartary, Persia and India. *Peshawer* is one of the residences of the king of Cabul, and the resort of people from all parts of India and Western Asia.

Calcutta is the metropolis of British India. Its commerce is very extensive, and it is inhabited by merchants from every part of the globe. The houses of the English resemble European palaces. The natives inhabit a distinct portion of the town, built in the Asiatic manner.

Madras is the capital of the British possessions in the south of India, and *Bombay*, of those on the East. *Bombay* is situated on a small barren island near the coast, and has extensive commerce. *Columbo* is the British capital of Ceylon. It resembles the cities of Europe in its appearance.

Goa is a populous city and territory, possessed by the Portuguese. *Pondicherry*, on the coast of Coromandel, belongs to the French.

Benares is the most populous city of India, and celebrated as a holy city and a seat of learning. Many of its houses are large and well built, and it is crowded with persons from all parts of India, who come here to die. *Delhi*, the former capital of Hindoostan, is now much reduced. *Poonah* is the modern capital of the empire of the Mahrattas.

Ummerapoora is the residence of the emperor of Birmah. *Siam* is an extensive city, intersected by canals. *Kesho*, the capital of Tonkin, has some wide streets and good buildings. *Faifo* is a seaport of Cochin China, sometimes visited by Europeans. *Malacca* contains many good houses of stone, and is distinguished for a college founded by an English Missionary Society.

China abounds in large cities; but we know only the names of most of them. *Pekin* is probably the most extensive and populous city in the world. It is the residence of the emperor of China. *Nankin*, the former residence of the emperor, is distinguished for its porcelain tower, and for the cotton cloth called nankeen. *Canton* is the principal port in China and the only one at which Europeans and Americans are allowed to trade. All the cities known in China are very uniform in their appearance and mode of building, and remarkable for their crowded population, and for the exercise of various trades in their streets. *Chenyang*, the capital of the Mandshur Tartars, is said to be an extensive city. *Cashgar* is the residence of the Chinese governor of Tartary. *Lassa* is the residence of the Grand Lama of Thibet, and is crowded with worshippers from all parts of Asia.

Jeddo is one of the most populous cities on the globe. It is the residence of the emperor of Japan, whose palace is a city of itself. *Meaco* is the centre of religion and knowledge in the empire. *Nungasaki* is the only place in Japan at which Europeans are allowed to trade.

Macassar, *Manilla* and *Amboyna* are the chief places of European trade, in the islands to which they belong. *Acheen*, the capital of the most celebrated native kingdom of Sumatra, is formed of houses built on posts. *Batavia* was formerly a place of very extensive trade. Its climate is almost fatal to strangers, and its population is now much diminished. *Borneo*, the capital of the island of Borneo, consists of about 3000 floating houses. *Sydney*, the chief settlement of New Holland, is a large town with one of the finest harbours in the world.

Africa.

377. Africa is the third quarter of the globe in point of size. The population is variously estimated from 30 to 150 millions, but nothing is known with certainty concerning any parts except the coasts.

378. The heat of the climate, in Africa generally, is not moderated by mountains, lakes or rivers, and a large part of it is occupied by vast deserts of sand.

379. The climate, productions and character of the people, are such as are generally found in the Torrid Zone, those parts which are well watered being very fruitful.

Coast in the Netherlands.

The northern part of these kingdoms was formerly called Holland, and the southern part, Flanders or the Netherlands.

Questions on the map.—I. How is the Netherlands bounded? What rivers pass through it? What are the seas?

II. Where is the Hague? What are the other chief towns?

GERMANY.

Farm Labouring.

206. In Germany, as in Sweden and other parts of Europe, the women often perform the labour of men in the fields.

Population.—II. What country is that whose population is the largest known in Africa.

The population of most of these countries is unknown, as well as that of many of their cities.

What countries have three millions of inhabitants? What one is supposed to have two millions of inhabitants? What is the population of Algiers and Tripoli? Who are the inhabitants of Barbary? What people do you find in Soudan? What in Guinea and Lower Guinea, and Zanguebar? What in S. Africa? Who inhabit the colony of the Cape?

Questions on the map of Africa.

Capes.—I. What is the most northern cape of Africa? (*See map of Europe.*) What is the southern cape? Between what latitudes does Africa lie? What are the eastern and western capes? Between what longitudes does it lie? What capes on the western coast above Cape Palmas? What capes on the coast of Guinea? What capes between this and the Cape of Good Hope? What capes on the eastern coast?

Seas, Gulfs, &c.—I. What sea lies on the east? What on the north? What straits enter the Red Sea? What channel on the east? What bays on the W. coast of Africa? What on the eastern? What gulf near the Equator? What one on the north, and where?

Mountains and Deserts.—I. Where are the mountains of the Moon? What mountains in the western part of Africa? What in the northern? What two chains of mountains between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn? What chain in South Africa? What are the principal deserts known, and where are they?

Lakes and Rivers.—I. Where is Lake Maravi? Lake Dembea? Which are the two largest rivers of Africa? What three branches from the Nile? Where do they rise? Where does the Niger rise? Through what country does it pass, as it flows east?

The Niger is believed by some to empty into the Nile, by others, on the coast of Guinea, and by others into an inland sea or lake; but nothing is known certainly on this subject.

Where is the Senegal? Which way from it is the Gambia? What two rivers are south of the Kong Mountains? Where is the river Zaire? Where is the Bembaroque? What principal rivers in S. Africa? In what mountains do they rise? Which is the largest? What is the chief river known on the east? What one in the S. part of Abyssinia?

I. Describe each of the rivers mentioned.

Boundaries and Capitals.—I. What countries lie north of the tropic of Cancer? What are the boundaries and capitals of each, beginning with the states of Barbary on the west? What are the three great divisions of the country between the Tropic and the Mountains of the Moon? What are the boundaries and capitals of each portion? What are some of the smaller divisions of Soudan? What are the great divisions of Africa between the Mountains of the Moon, or Jibbel Kumra and the southern tropic?

So little is known of Africa that it is impossible to obtain any accurate accounts of boundaries in most parts of it. Those which are chiefly formed by Geographers, are marked by small dots; and those more certain, by larger dots with intervening lines, as in Barbary.

What are the countries and chief cities in Lower Guinea? What are some of the countries and chief cities on the coast of Zanguebar? What countries N. of the Equator on this coast? What name is given to the unknown interior of this part of Africa? What are the boundaries and capital of the Colony of the Cape?

Islands.—I. What three groups of islands do you find N. of Cape Blanco? (*See the Chart of the World.*) What cluster off Cape Verd? What small islands on the coast, above Cape Verd? What below? What two islands S. from Cape Palmas? What in the Gulf of Guinea? What large one on the eastern coast? What two small ones east of this? What north of it? What in the Channel of Mozambique? What Arabian island off Cape Guardafui?

Latitudes and Longitudes.—II. In what latitude do the northern points of Africa lie? What is that of the Mountains of the Moon? Where does the Equator pass? In what zone does the middle portion or larger part of Africa lie? What is the latitude of South Africa? With what countries of Europe does it compare in latitude? What parts of the United States are in the latitude of Barbary? What places in Africa and the neighbouring portions of Asia are in the latitude of Raleigh? Of Charleston? New-Orleans? Mexico? What parts of Africa in the latitude of the West Indies? Of New-Grenada? Peru? Chili? Of Lima? Rio Janeiro? Atacama? Valparaiso? What is the longitude from London of St. Helena? What is the difference of time? What is that of Egypt? (*See Chart of the World.*) What is the difference of time between Philadelphia and St. Helena—between Philadelphia and the Cape of Good Hope? Between Philadelphia and Egypt?

NORTHERN AFRICA.

381. Northern Africa may be considered as embracing the regions north of the Tropic of Cancer.

The natural heat of a tropical climate is here made more oppressive by the neighbouring deserts.

The principal countries of northern Africa are the Barbary states and Egypt.

BARBARY STATES.

Hunting a Lion.

382. Lions of great ferocity abound in the northern parts of Africa, and are often hunted by the natives.

Barbary is a hot, fruitful country, but miserably cultivated, extending from Cape Nun almost to Egypt. It includes a number of independent States.

The people are proud, indolent, cruel and vicious, gaining most of their wealth by piracy.

The empire of Morocco includes the former kingdoms of Tafilet and Fez. Barca and Augela are subject to Tripoli.

Questions on the map.—*I.* How is Barbary bounded? Name the states of Barbary, and their capitals? Which is the most eastern? and which the most western? What country in Europe is north of Morocco? What one north of Tripoli? What chain of mountains in Barbary?

II. What place in Morocco on the Straits of Gibraltar? What seaports on the Atlantic? Which is the largest? What two cities in the interior? Where is the Spanish fortress of Ceuta? (*See map of Europe.*) What European settlement of the Spanish in Algiers? What other city besides the capital? In what direction from Algiers is Tunis? In what direction is Tripoli? Where is Derna? Where is the Great Desert? What mines are found in it? What name is given to the coast west of the desert?

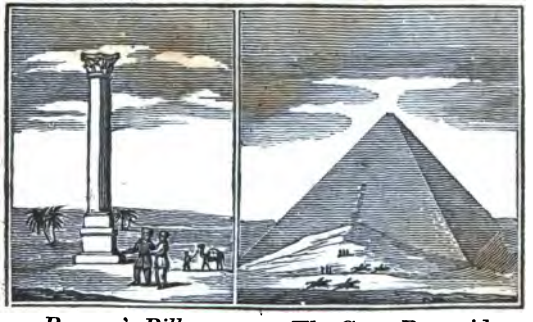
FEZZAN.

383. Fezzan is a large fertile spot or island, in the midst of sandy deserts, intensely hot in the summer, and often severely cold in winter.

The people are ignorant, rude and vicious.

Questions on the map.—I. What country is east of the Desert? What is its chief town? What country lies between Fezzan and Egypt? What places between Barca and Egypt?

EGYPT.



Pompey's Pillar. *The Great Pyramid.*

384. Egypt is celebrated for the wonderful pyramids, near Cairo, the lofty pillar of Pompey, at Alexandria, and other works of the ancient inhabitants.

It is a hot, but very fruitful country, which is watered by the overflowing of the Nile, instead of rain.

There are some professed Christians in Egypt, but the

people are generally in the lowest state of ignorance and oppression.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Egypt bounded? What is the capital, and on what river? What is the principal seaport? What two other seaports, and where?

II. What considerable place above Cairo on the Nile? What three places above Siout? What seaport west of the river? What place is at the head of the Red Sea? What country of Asia is north of Egypt?

MIDDLE REGIONS OF AFRICA.

Senegambia—Guinea—Lower Guinea—Zanguebar—Nubia—Abyssinia—Soudan.

385. Most of the countries of Africa lie between the two Tropics, and the climate, productions and character of the people, in these countries, are such as is usual in the Torrid Zone. (*See* § 87 *to* 92.)

The climate of some countries is varied, by their situation as to mountains and the sea. (*See* § 113–114.)

386. Gold dust, ivory, gums and slaves, are the principal articles of commerce in these regions, and are transported by caravans of merchants, which are continually passing from the interior to the seaports, and places of trade on the coast.

387. Rice and cotton are produced in great abundance, and furnish most of the food and clothing of the people.

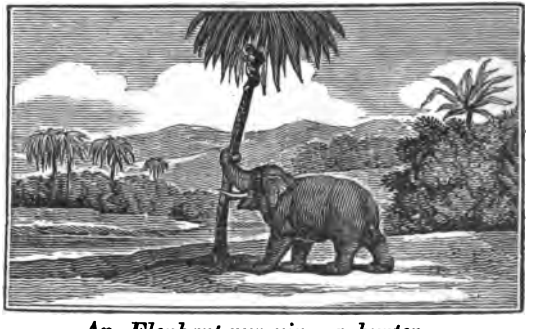
388. Some nations of Africa are distinguished for native mildness and hospitality, but many are treacherous and cruel; and indolence is a universal characteristic.

It is said that in some parts, thousands of square miles of fertile and well peopled countries have been desolated by wars, made to supply Europeans and Americans with slaves.

389. The middle regions of Africa may be divided into Eastern and Western Africa, on the coasts, and Central Africa, in the interior.

Questions.—1. Where do most of the countries of Africa lie? What can you say generally of their climate, productions and people? Describe them more particularly. (*See* 87–92.) What chain of mountains probably passes through the middle regions of Africa, from east to west? (*See map.*) What great divisions of middle Africa lie north of these mountains, and what south? How is the state of particular countries varied? What are the chief articles of commerce? What the most important productions? What can you say of the nations of this region? What effect has the slave trade? How may these regions of Africa be divided? What countries belong to Eastern Africa? What to Western Africa? What to Central Africa?

WESTERN AFRICA.



An Elephant pursuing a hunter.

390. Elephants abound on the western coast of Africa, of such size that they will sometimes tear down trees to destroy those who hunt them. Their immense tusks furnish large quantities of ivory for commerce.

UPPER GUINEA.

391. Upper Guinea is a hot, but fertile country. It is divided into a number of barbarous kingdoms, of which Ashantee is the most powerful.

Many of these nations are distinguished for boldness and ferocity, and some, for their skill in arts.

Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, and some other

places are said to be large cities, but their situation is not accurately known.

Questions on the map.—1. What are the principal kingdoms in Upper Guinea, and what are their capitals? What is that of Ashantee? What two European settlements on the coast, and where? What names are given to different parts of this coast? Where is the English colony of Sierra Leone? What missionary station near it? What island S. of it? Where is Teemboo?

SENEGAMBIA,

Or Country of the Foulahs and Jaloffs.

392. This country is inhabited by tribes of negroes called Foulahs and Jaloffs, and is sometimes considered as a part of Guinea, or of Soudan.

It is fertile, but intensely hot. Many Europeans trade here, to obtain gold, ivory, gums and slaves.

The coast between Senegambia and Morocco is the resort of tribes, who live a wandering life, plundering and treating cruelly all who land, or are shipwrecked on it.

Questions on the map.—1. What rivers pass through Senegambia? What seaport and place of trade at the north? What towns? What European settlement? What name is given to the coast between Senegambia and Morocco?

LOWER GUINEA.

393. Lower Guinea is a hot and fertile country, but very unhealthy for Europeans. It is divided into several kingdoms, of which Congo is the principal.

The Portuguese have settlements on this coast, and have been most active in carrying on the slave trade, of which it is now the principal seat.

The King of Congo and many of his people profess to be Catholics, but Paganism is the common religion.

Questions on the map.—1. What is the principal kingdom of Lower Guinea? What is the capital? What kingdom north of it? What is its capital? What name is given to this coast? Where is Angola? What place in it? Where is Benguela, and what is its capital? Where is Angoy? What mountains in Lower Guinea? Where is the river Zaire, and what is its size? What islands are there on the coast? Where is the Bembaroque? What country between this and South Africa?

EASTERN AFRICA.
COAST OF ZANGUEBAR.

Conveyance of the rich on the Eastern Coast.

394. The rich negroes in Zanguebár are carried about by slaves in a kind of hammock, or in chairs.

The coast of Zanguebar includes a number of kingdoms, between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn. They are little known to any but the Portuguese traders, who formerly governed several countries.

Questions on the map.—1. What mountains are west of Zanguebar? What lake? What is the chief river known? What European fort is on it? Mention some of the principal kingdoms and cities on this coast. What islands are there on this coast?

ADEL, AJAN, BERBERA AND MAGADOXA.

395. These are countries on the eastern extremity of Africa, very little known to civilized nations. They abound in myrrh, incense and gums, of which large quantities are exported.

Questions on the map.—1. Where do these countries lie, and in what latitude? What are some of the principal places? What river on the north, and what straits near?

NUBIA.

396. Nubia is a parched barren country, except on the banks of the Nile.

It is divided into a number of small kingdoms. The people are barbarous, ferocious and ignorant, some wandering, and others settled in towns.

Travellers in the deserts of Nubia and other parts of Africa, are in danger of being overwhelmed by clouds or pillars of sand, moving with the wind.

Moving clouds of sand.

Questions on the map.—1. How is Nubia bounded? What is the capital, and where? What is the chief place of Dongola? What port on the Red Sea? What celebrated resort of pilgrims is opposite to it in Asia? (*See* CXXXVI. *e.*)

ABYSSINIA.

397. Abyssinia is a rough mountainous country, but generally fertile.

It is cooler than Nubia, but still hot and unhealthy, in many parts.

The religion is a corrupt mixture of Judaism and Christianity.

The people are ignorant and brutal, always engaged in civil wars, and accustomed to eat raw flesh.

Questions on the map.—1. How is Abyssinia bounded? What is the capital? What branches of the Nile rise in it? What river on the south? What lake? Where is Axum, the ancient capital? What place near it? What is the principal seaport?

CENTRAL AFRICA.

SOUDAN OR NIGRITIA.

398. The King of Darfur, in Soudan, obliges all who come before him to fall on their faces while a herald stands by him, constantly proclaiming that he is the greatest of monarchs.

The King of Darfur receiving homage.

Soudan, or Nigritia, is considered as extending from Nubia and Abyssinia to Senegal, or the western coast, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Mountains of the Moon.

It is a hot, but productive region, except the Desert of Sahara.

It contains many powerful kingdoms, but little known. They are chiefly inhabited by Moors, in the north, and Negroes in the other parts.

Questions on the map.—I. How is Nigritia bounded? What desert does it contain, and what mines in it? What rivers? What mountains on the south? What kingdoms in the west? What are their capitals?

II. What powerful nation borders on the desert N. of Kassian and Houssa? What kingdoms E. of Houssa, and what places? What N. of these? Where is the Niger supposed to flow?

ETHIOPIA.

399. This name has been given to the interior of Af-

rica, south of the Jibbal Kumra; but its geography is unknown.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Hottentots and their villages.

400. South Africa lies south of the Tropic of Capricorn, embracing the colony of the Cape, and several independent nations, of whom the Hottentots are best known.

The other tribes of South Africa, north of the colony, are often classed under the general names of Caffres.

The Hottentots build their villages in a circular form; and oxen are used generally among them instead of horses.

401. The climate of South Africa is warm, but seldom oppressive; the nights are cool, and great and sudden changes of temperature are frequent.

402. Fine wines are produced here, and coffee, tea, and other plants of warm climates may be cultivated.

403. The Caffres and Hottentots appear to have had scarcely any ideas of religion, and are grossly ignorant, but they are mild, hospitable and docile. Other tribes are little above the brutes in character and manners.

404. By the efforts of Christian missionaries, a number of settlements of these tribes have been formed, and they have begun to receive some knowledge and civilization.

Questions.—I. How is South Africa bounded? (*See map.*)

What is the southern cape? What colony and principal t
does it embrace? What customs of the Hottentots can
mention? What is the climate of S. Africa? What reasons
you find from the map, that S. Africa should have so tempe
a climate, near the Torrid Zone? (*See* 113, 114.) What mo
tains are the principal? What rivers empty into the Atla
Ocean, and of what size? What one into the Indian Oce
What can you say of the Caffres and Hottentots? Wha
the state of other tribes? What has been done to impr
them? What missionary station is there on the Orange
er? What is the principal place N. of this river?

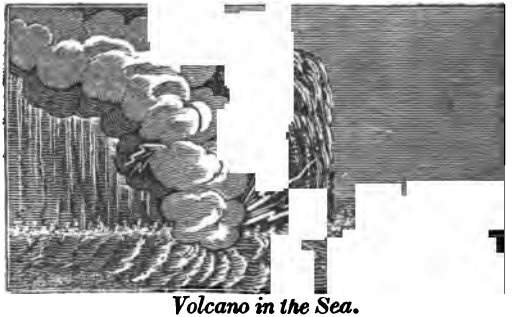
COLONY OF THE CAPE.

405. This colony was settled 200 years ago, by
Dutch, who are still the most numerous white inh
itants; but it now belongs to the British.

The white farmers, or boors, are generally indol
and ignorant, and many of them are almost as fil
and brutal as the natives.

Questions on the map.—I. How is the Colony of the C
bounded? What is the capital, and what missionary sta
do you find? What river, mountains and bays are around

AFRICAN ISLANDS.



Volcano in the Sea.

406. The Azores, or Western Islands of Africa,
exposed to violent earthquakes. A few years sinc
volcano burst out in the sea, and formed a new isl

407. The African Islands, except the Cape V
Isles, enjoy a healthy and delightful climate, and
duce the finest fruits of warm countries.

408. Many others, besides the Azores, contain volcanic mountains, most of which, like the Peak of Teneriffe, have now ceased to burn.

Questions on the map.—I. What are the most northerly of the African Islands? What is remarkable concerning them? What three other groups of islands on the Western coast of Africa? What are the chief islands on the Eastern coast? What is the climate of these islands generally? What mountains have they?

ISLANDS WEST OF AFRICA.

409. The islands on the western coast of Africa are all claimed by the Portuguese, except the Canaries, belonging to Spain, and St. Helena, the late prison of the Emperor Napoleon, possessed by the British.

410. St. Matthews and Ascension are uninhabited, but the rest are well peopled, chiefly with Spaniards and Portuguese, who have intermarried with the natives.

411. These islands are celebrated for producing fine wines, of which the best are found in Madeira and Teneriffe.

Questions on the map.—I. What are the principal islands among the Azores? What countries of Europe lie in the same latitude? What are the next islands, and what countries are opposite them? What are the chief islands next S. of Madeira? What are the principal of the Cape Verd Isles?

II. What small islands do you find on this part of the coast? What islands do you find between C. Palmas and the Cape of Good Hope? Who claim most of the islands W. of Africa? For what has St. Helena been lately remarkable? How are these islands inhabited? For what are they celebrated.

ISLANDS EAST OF AFRICA.

412. MADAGASCAR is the largest island in the world, except New Holland and Borneo.

The climate is healthy and agreeable, and the soil fertile in the productions of the Torrid Zone.

The people are intelligent, mild and hospitable. They are superior in knowledge, arts and civilization to the Africans on the continent.

413. BOURBON and MAURITIUS are much resorted to by ships from India

Questions on the map.—1. Near what coast of Africa is Madagascar? Where are Bourbon and Mauritius? To whom do they belong? (*See the Chart.*)

CCCCXIV. TRAVELS ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

You see from the accounts of Africa, that it will not be very safe for you to travel in the interior. It will be best to confine yourself chiefly to its coasts.

How will you go to find those countries of Africa which were once celebrated for science and learning? (*See* CCCLXXX.) What islands shall you pass before you reach the straits of Gibraltar? What straits do you pass after entering the Mediterranean, on your way to Egypt? What danger will there be in sailing near them? (382.) How can you go to Alexandria by land, if you stop at Barbary? What danger shall you encounter in the interior? (382.) What river do you go up to reach the capital? Shall you often meet with rain? (384.) What objects of curiosity shall you find?

You must endeavour to guard against a disease of the eyes prevalent in Egypt.

What danger should you meet with in going by land to Abyssinia? (396.) As the cataracts of the Nile will prevent your going up this river to Abyssinia, what course will you take to go by sea? What can you say of the Abyssinians?

How would you go to discover whether the Niger flows into the Nile? What kingdoms would you pass through? What course will you take from Abyssinia to reach the Cape of Good Hope, by water? What can you say of the coast you pass? (394.) How do you like their mode of travelling? (412.) What islands do you pass, and what do you know of them?

When you draw near the cape you must be prepared for storms, which are dreadful here. But if you are distressed, you will find the Caffres, near the Colony, very kind.

What bays and rivers must you pass in going round to Cape Town? What do you think of the inhabitants? (400, 403, 405.) How do you like the climate here? Where shall you find the most distant missionary station of S. Africa? Look on the map and see what reason there is why you should not cross this country to Lower Guinea.

Lower Guinea will scarcely repay you for a visit, and it will be very dangerous to health and life.

What islands can you stop at to refresh, on this coast? What course do you take for Upper Guinea? What articles of commerce can you obtain here? (387.) What countries are now north of you? How will you go to Sierra Leone?

If you visit the Cape Verd Islands, avoid that part of the ocean not far from them, called 'the Rains,' for you will find almost perpetual calms, with much rain and thunder.

How will you go to visit the principal African Islands which you have not seen? In what latitude must you cross the ocean to find favourable and steady winds? (*See* CXVI. *c.*) What course will you take then to reach the United States?

CCCCXV. CITIES OF AFRICA.

A large part of Africa is in a state of barbarism, and therefore contains few large cities, or even considerable towns, in comparison with Europe and Asia. These are chiefly in North Africa, and most of them are greatly inferior to the chief cities of Europe and Asia in commerce, manufactures and wealth, as well as in population. They are inferior to the poorest in Europe in their appearance, on account of the narrowness, irregularity and filthiness of their streets. Even in Cairo and Fez, the streets are often so narrow, that two camels cannot go abreast.

The houses, like those of the Asiatic cities on the Mediterranean, are generally built with flat roofs. They have a court in the centre, and are destitute of windows towards the street. Like other Mahometan cities, they have numerous mosques, and these, with the palaces of the sovereigns or governors are usually the only handsome buildings. The houses are generally built of half-burnt brick, or of a mixture of stones, earth and mortar, whitened with lime. In Cairo, many are of stone, and some of the mosques and other public buildings in this city and in the cities of Barbary are built of stone or marble.

The cities of Egypt are usually distinguished for the grand and interesting remains of ancient cities and buildings which surround them.

Cairo exceeds any other city of Africa in magnitude and splendor. Its mosques and tombs are neat and often elegant, but its general appearance is miserable. It is resorted to for trade, by merchants from the whole of Western Asia and the interior of Africa.

Alexandria is the chief place of trade between Europe and Egypt. It is a city of considerable extent, but chiefly covered with the splendid remains of the ancient city. The most remarkable of these is Pompey's pillar.

Rosetta is a modern town of some importance for trade, on the western mouth of the Nile. *Damietta*, on the eastern mouth, has an extensive commerce with Syria and Cyprus.

The cities on the coast of Barbary are built, like many others

on the Mediterranean, on ground which rises from the water. Most of them are fortified, and are places of some trade. They have more resemblance to those of Europe than any others in Africa. *Tripoli* has broad, straight streets, and is superior to most cities of Barbary in beauty. *Tunis* is situatéd on a salt lake connected with the sea, a few miles from the ruins of the ancient Carthage.

Algiers is well known as a nest of pirates, and has been the place of slavery of many Americans.

Morocco has lost much of its former importance. It is about 12 miles from the foot of Mt. Atlas, on a fertile plain interspersed with palm trees.

Fez is the chief resort of the Arabs of the desert for trade.

Mequinez is the largest city of Morocco, and superior to others in the politeness and hospitality of its inhabitants. *Tangier* and *Mogadore* are places of some trade.

In the MIDDLE REGIONS OF AFRICA, the towns and cities usually consist of low, mud-walled huts, with conical roofs, thatched with leaves or straw. They are spread over a great extent of ground, and rather resemble a camp than a city.—They are often surrounded with a low wall, which is also built of earth or mud. The palace of the king is usually only a collection of huts surrounded by a wall.

Sego, the capital of the kingdom of Bainbarra, is a city of considerable size. Its mosques are numerous. *Sansanding* is the seat of an extensive and important commerce, in the same kingdom. *Teemboo* is a considerable town.

Tombuctoo, *Houssa* and *Kassina*, appear to be the most important cities of the interior of Africa. They are said to be large cities and places of great trade.

Cobbe is the principal town of Darfur, and a place of extensive commerce, chiefly inhabited by merchants.

Sennaar is populous, and an important place of trade.

Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, is situated on a hill, surrounded by a deep valley. Like other towns of Abyssinia, it has several Christian churches.

Metinda is a large handsome town. Its houses are built of stone, and many of them are magnificent. *St. Salvador*, the capital of Congo, has a number of Christian churches, and contains 40,000 inhabitants, of whom 4000 are whites.

The towns of Upper Guinea are not well known. *Coommassie* is said to be regularly built, with neat cane huts.

In SOUTH AFRICA, the kraals, or villages of the natives, are usually composed of huts, formed of twigs, or branches of trees, plastered with clay, and placed in a circle, around an enclo-

sure which contains their cattle. There are a number of villages of natives collected around the missionary stations of South Africa. Some of them present a handsome appearance, and have many of the improvements of civilized life. *Latakoo* is the largest native town yet known in South Africa, and contains 8000 or 10,000 inhabitants.

Tananarive is a large, well-built, inland town of Madagascar, and the capital of one of its principal kingdoms.

European Settlements.—The French, Portuguese and Spanish have a number of settlements on the coast of Africa for the purpose of trade, especially in slaves. *Mozambique* is the capital of the Portuguese settlements on the coast of Zanguebar, and *Loanda*, on the coast of Angola. The chief French settlements are at Goree.

These settlements are usually mere forts. The towns of Africa and its islands, possessed by Europeans, are built like those of Europe.

Cape Town is the only place of importance in the Colony of the Cape. Its streets are traversed by canals planted with trees. Two thirds of the inhabitants are blacks.

The towns in the colony of Sierra Leone, of which *Freetown* is the principal, are pleasant and neatly built. Most of the inhabitants are Africans of various nations, taken from slave ships, and brought here to be instructed in religion and the arts of civilized life.

CCCCXVI. VOYAGES ON THE MAPS, AND THE CHART OF THE WORLD.

Perhaps you are tired of travels. One more voyage around the world to observe its waters and coasts; and another to see the state of the inhabitants, and they will be ended.

Voyage on the Maps.

Where is Archangel? How will you go to it from the United States? (*See map of Europe.*) 1. Mention the straits, seas, gulfs, rivers, capes, islands and ports you pass, in going from Archangel, round the North Cape to Tornea.

Describe the objects you pass on the following voyages along the coasts of Europe: 2. from Tornea to Petersburgh, and by Dantzic to Amsterdam—3. from Amsterdam around the British Isles to Calais—4. from Calais to the Straits of Gibraltar, and Genoa—5. from Genoa to Trieste, and hence to Constantinople, Odessa, Azof and Trebizond.

5. What straits, seas, &c. do you pass in going from Trebizond to Smyrna, Jaffa, Rosetta and Cape Spartel? 7. From Cape Spartel to the Cape of Good Hope? 8. Thence to Suez?

Describe the voyage, 9. From Suez to Bushire—10. Thence to Ceylon and Calcutta—11. Thence to Canton by the Spice Islands—12. From Canton to Archangel. (*See map of Asia.*) What countries are in the interior of the eastern continent, without any sea coast?

13. What is your course from Archangel to the nearest land of North America? 14. Describe the voyage from Cape Farewell to Barrow's Straits and Melville Island. 15. Thence to York Fort—16. Thence to Halifax and New-Orleans.

Describe the voyage, 17. From New-Orleans by Porto Bello to Trinidad—18. From Trinidad by the chief West India Islands to St. Augustine—19. From St. Augustine to Cape Horn—20. Thence to Behring's Straits—21. From Behring's Straits by the Sandwich and Society Islands to Port Jackson —22. Round New Guinea to the Cape of Good Hope and the United States.

Voyage on the Chart of the World.

What is the state of civilization, religion, government and population of the countries you pass in going from Archangel to Petersburgh? From Petersburgh to Amsterdam?

What of those on your left, as you go from Amsterdam to Gibraltar and Constantinople? What of those you pass as you return to Cape Spartel?

Describe those you pass in going round Africa to Suez. From Suez to Calcutta. From Calcutta to Canton. From Canton to Archangel.

What is the state of those countries you pass in going from Archangel to Greenland, thence to Cape Horn and Behring's Straits, and thence to the Sandwich and Society Isles, New-Holland, and the Cape of Good Hope?

What countries do you remember with most pleasure? What religion have you found most prevalent, and what state of civilization with it? What state of civilization with the Mahometan religion? What is the religion of the most enlightened countries? How do they compare with others in their customs and religious rites? What government do you find most common?

What empire appears to be the most extensive in the world? Which is the largest and most populous quarter of the world? Which is the second, the third, the fourth in size? What is their order as to population? What is the most populous country in the world, and what the second? How do these compare with Europe, Africa, and America, in population?

GENERAL VIEWS

Of the Regions, Climates, Animals, Vegetables, and Minerals of the Earth, and of the Arts, Commerce, Literature and Customs of its inhabitants.

REGIONS AND CLIMATES.

417. The surface of the earth between the equator and each pole, may be divided into seven different regions, which are distinguished from each other by their climates and productions.

418. The *equatorial* or *torrid regions*, extending twenty degrees on each side of the equator, have all the characteristics of the Torrid Zone. (*See* § 87 *to* 92.) They are the only regions which produce the spices, and the most fragrant gums, such as myrrh and incense.

419. The opposite extreme of climate is the *icy region*, which surrounds each of the poles, as far as latitude 75° or 78°. It is destitute of all vegetation, and is probably covered with perpetual ice.

420. Between these opposite extremes, the climate gradually varies from the greatest heat to the greatest cold. This portion of the earth may be divided into five principal regions; the *tropical* or *hot* region, the *warm*, the *temperate*, the *cold*, and the *frozen*.

421. In consequence of the different situation of various countries, the degree of heat is not always proportioned to the distance from the equator. (*See* § 113. 114.) The boundaries of these different regions are marked on the general view of the climates and productions of the earth. (*See the Atlas.*)

422. It will be observed that the limits of these regions extend from eight to twelve degrees farther north on the eastern continent than in America; and also, that they are much farther from the equator on the western coast of each continent, than on the eastern.

423. The *tropical* or *hot regions*, extending from latitude 20°, to 37° in Europe, and 30° in America & Asia, will not produce the finest spices, but still retain the

characteristics of the Torrid Zone, except that the trees are stripped of their leaves for a few months, in the northern parts. These regions terminate where snow begins upon the plains, & the sugar cane ceases to grow.

424. In the *warm regions*, which lie next to this, the winters are rather damp than cold, and vegetables grow through the greatest part of the year. They terminate where the olive and the fig cease to grow.

425. In the *temperate regions* we first meet with the regular succession of the four seasons of the year, and an equal proportion of cold and heat. They produce wheat and barley, the most nourishing grains, in perfection, and most useful vegetables and fruits in abundance.

426. In the *cold regions*, the winters are long and severely cold, and wheat cannot be raised without difficulty; but the pastures are rich, and rye, oats and barley can be cultivated.

427. In the *frozen regions* the cold of winter is intense, and ice continues through the year. Vegetation is scanty, and chiefly confined to the south side of the hills; and cultivation is almost impracticable.

428. The animals and vegetables of the earth are various in different regions, according to the degree of heat and moisture; and are so wonderfully adapted to their situation and climate, and the wants of the inhabitants, that they furnish the strongest proof of the wisdom, power, and goodness of the Creator.

429. It should be remembered that the islands and mountainous countries of the earth have a climate materially different from the regions in which they lie, and do not always furnish the same animals and vegetables.

Questions.—How may the surface of the earth be divided? Describe the equatorial regions. The icy regions. How does the climate vary between these? Is the heat always proportioned to the latitude? What is the difference between the limits of these regions on the two continents? Describe the tropical regions. The warm regions. The temperate. The cold. The frozen. Mention the countries in each region. (*See the Atlas.*) How are animals and vegetables

distributed? What countries differ from the regions in which they lie?

VEGETABLES.

430. It is estimated by Humboldt, a celebrated traveller, that the number of plants actually known amounts to 44,000, of which nearly one half are found in the Torrid Zone, and 17,000 are American plants.

431. The most important vegetables of the earth, are those used for the food of men and animals, including the various kinds of *grass*, *grain*, *fruits* and *roots*.

432. *Flax*, *hemp*, and *cotton*, are very important for clothing. Other plants are valuable as cordials, medicines and dyes; and a few are entirely useless.

433. Most vegetables flourish in the same regions in every part of the world. A few of the more delicate are almost confined to their native soil; as the tea to China, cinnamon to Ceylon, and the nutmeg, mace, and clove, to the Spice Islands.

434. The *grasses* are universally diffused over the earth, as far as the limits of the frozen regions; but the pastures are richest, and the verdure is most constant and beautiful in the cold and temperate regions.

435. The hot countries between the temperate regions and the tropics, are not refreshed by the great rains of the Torrid Zone, and the pastures are often scorched and brown for want of moisture. Even in the southern parts of France and Russia, it is often necessary to water the fields by artificial means.

436. In the Torrid Zone rice, maize, and millet are the chief *grains* used for food, and are very abundant. But the bread fruit of Polynesia, the cassava and arrow root of South America, the sago tree of India, and the plantain are used as substitutes for grain in the countries where they are found.

437. In the warm and temperate regions, wheat, maize and barley are the most common grains. In the cold regions, wheat will scarcely ripen, and rye and oats are cultivated in its stead.

438. In the frozen regions the grasses and grains cease almost entirely, and their place is supplied by various species of lichen and moss, which form a nourishing food, for men and animals.

439. The most delicious *fruits*, such as the pine-apple, banana, date, orange, lemon, citron, & cocoa-nut, are only found in the equatorial and tropical regions.

440. The fig, olive, and almond are every where produced in the warm regions; and the orange and lemon extend into the southern parts.

441. The wine grape is found almost exclusively in the warm and temperate regions.

442. The peach, the apple, the pear, and many kinds of nuts, are most perfect in the temperate regions. But we find the plum, the cherry, the currant, the gooseberry, and various kinds of berries, in all parts of the temperate and cold regions; and even the frozen regions are provided with several species of berries.

443. All the regions of the earth except the frozen and icy regions are provided with an abundance of the common *vegetables* and *roots*, so much used for food.

444. The potatoe, cabbage, turnip, beet, &c. are common throughout the temperate and cold regions. The yam, the cassava and the arrow root, which resemble the potatoe, are confined to the torrid zone.

445. The *forests* of the frozen regions are chiefly composed of the fir, the pine, and other evergreens, mingled with the birch, the willow and the beech.

446. On the borders of the cold region, we first meet with the oak, the elm, the chesnut, and other trees of our own country, and these form a principal part of the forests in the temperate and warm regions.

447. In the Torrid Zone, the forests are as valuable as the cultivated fields of other regions, from the variety of nourishing fruits they produce; and the trees assume a size and beauty unknown in other regions.

448. The most remarkable trees of this zone, are the lofty palms, which yield such rich and refreshing juices; the teak tree, the mahogany, and the iron-wood, which form the most durable timber; and the log-wood and other trees, which furnish some of the most valuable dyes.

Questions.—How are the vegetables of the earth distributed? What is the whole number known? What are the most important? What others are useful? Where are grasses found? Are the warm regions always verdant? What are the principal grains of the torrid zone? What in the warm, temperate and cold regions? How is their place supplied in the frozen regions? What are the fruits of the equatorial and tropical regions? Of the warm? Where is the wine grape found? What fruits in the temperate regions? Where are the plum, cherry, and berries found? Where are the common vegetables and roots found? Mention those of the different regions. Describe the forests of the frozen regions. Of the cold and temperate regions. Of the Torrid Zone. What are some of the most remarkable trees of the Torrid Zone? Examine the view of climates, &c. and mention the regions and countries of each vegetable.

ANIMALS.

449. The animals of the earth are various in different zones, as has already been stated. (*See* 91—98—106.) They may be divided into tame or domestic, and wild animals.

450. Domestic animals are chiefly used for food, or as beasts of burden and draft. Some wild animals are important to man for food; and many, on account of their fur, skin, down, or oil. Others are dangerous to man, as beasts of prey, serpents, &c.; and others still very troublesome, as many small animals and insects.

451. The most useful domestic animals, the horse, the ox, the sheep, the hog, the cat, and the dog, are the companions of man in all latitudes, as far as the country will yield them food.

452. The goat, the deer, the rabbit, the rat and the mouse, are also found in almost

of the globe where man can exist. But all these animals are most perfect in the Temperate Zone, and are much alterated by the extremes of heat or cold.

453. In temperate and cold countries the horse and the ox are the most valuable beasts of burden. In hot and mountainous countries the ass and the mule are more useful. But in the frozen regions all these become diminutive, their food fails, and the reindeer and the dog are used in their stead.

454. The llama and vicuna of South America are peculiarly fitted for carrying heavy burdens, over the rugged mountain roads of that country. The *camel* is the only animal which can carry burdens over the desert regions of Asia and Africa, and has been properly called "the ship of the desert." The elephant is also valued as a beast of burden, for his docility and strength.

455. The various uses of the sheep, the deer, the ox, and many other animals among us, are well known. The flesh and milk even of the camel, the ass, and the horse, are used as food in Asia and Africa; and barbarous and half-civilized nations feed on the flesh of the elephant, rhinoceros, and indeed all species of animals.

456. The skins of all the animals which have been mentioned are useful, and the tusks of the elephant, hippopotamus, and walrus, furnish us with ivory.

457. The animals of the frozen regions are covered with a thick, soft fur. The finest furs are those of the sable, ermine, martin, beaver, otter and seal, which are procured only in these regions.

458. In the icy or polar regions, the fierce white bear and the fox are the only land animals known; but the whale, the seal, and the walrus or sea horse, are found in the ocean; and the northern seas swarm with the herring, the cod, and other fish, which afford subsistence to the frozen countries around them. Codfish are obtained on the coast of Newfoundland, and on the coast of Northern Europe.

459. In some islands of these seas the wild fowls and their eggs are the chief support of the inhabitants; and the downy feathers of some are very valuable.

460. The walrus, the seal, and the whale, also produce a large quantity of oil, which serves the inhabitants of the frozen regions for fuel, light and food.

461. It is only in the torrid and hot regions that we find the most ferocious of the beasts of prey, the lion, the tiger, the hyena, and jaguar or American tiger. The wild boar, the wolf, and the bear, are the only beasts of prey which are formidable, beyond the hot region, except the cougar and catamount of America, which resemble the panther in form and fierceness.

462. These regions are also distinguished for the huge size of some of their animals and the beauty of others. The elephant, the hippopotamus and the cameleopard are from ten to fifteen feet in height. The great boa or anaconda is sometimes thirty feet in length. The ostrich, the cassowary and the condor, resemble quadrupeds, rather than birds, in their size and strength.

463. The antelope, the leopard, the zebra and other animals of this zone are remarkably beautiful. The numerous birds are adorned with the richest plumage, and the feathers of the ostrich and the bird of paradise are the ornaments of kings.

464. In the Torrid Zone, *serpents* are most numerous and poisonous. The air is clouded with *insects* also, whose sting is extremely painful, and some, like the locusts, move in such immense bodies, that they destroy the vegetation of whole countries.

Questions.—How are animals distributed on the earth? What are the most useful domestic animals? Where are these and some other animals found? Where are they found in the greatest perfection? In what regions and countries are the horse and the ox used as beasts of burden? (*See the view in the Atlas.*) Describe the same particulars in regard to the ass and mule, the llama, the camel?

the elephant. What animals are used for food? What other articles of value are obtained from these animals? In what regions, &c. do you find furred animals chiefly, and what are the principal? What other useful animals are mentioned, what are their uses, and where are they found? Where are the lion, the tiger, and the most terrible beasts of prey, found? What else is remarkable among the animals of the torrid and hot regions? What are some of the most beautiful? What can you say of the serpents and insects? Examine the view of animals in the Atlas, and mention the regions and countries in which each is usually found.

MINERALS.

465. Minerals are not distributed on the earth according to climates, like animals and vegetables. But by the care and kindness of Providence, those which are most necessary to man, are found in almost all countries; and others are more or less abundant, according to their importance.

466. It is remarkable also, that the most barren portions of the earth abound most in mineral treasures.

467. The most valuable minerals are the metals, and the ores from which they are extracted.

468. The most common and useful of the metals are iron, copper, lead and tin; the more scarce and precious metals, gold & silver, are chiefly used for money.

469. The diamond, topaz, agate and other precious stones, which are rare, are valued principally for their beauty. The more common minerals, as coal, salt, &c. are important to our comfort and life.

470. In our own country, and in most others, *mineral springs* are often found, some warm, and some containing iron, salt, or other minerals, which are very useful in the cure of diseases.

The following tables show the situation of the most important minerals and mineral springs.

Questions.—How are minerals distributed on the earth? What is remarkable concerning them? What are the most useful minerals? Which are the most important metals? What can you say of other minerals? What mineral springs are found?

TABLE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MINERALS.

Minerals.	*Most abundant in*	*Found in*	*Mines wro't in the U. States.*
IRON.	— — — —	All countries, in abundance.	In Ver. Mas. Ct. N. J. Pen. & Vir.
COPPER.	England—Sweden—Siberia —Japan—Africa.	Many countries—New Jersey. L. Mich. and Superior, U. S.	No mines now wrought.
LEAD.	U. States--England--France —Germany.	Most countries—Connecticut —N. York.	Missouri and N. W. Territory. Northampton, Mass.
TIN.	England--Saxony--Banca Isl.	Spain—Malacca—S. America.	None found.
SILVER.	Mexico and S. America.	Spain--Ger.-Nor.--Swed.--Sib.	A little found.
GOLD.	Mex. & S. Am. India- Africa.	Germany—Sib.—Spain—Eng.	Carbarras county, N. C.
DIAMOND.	Brazil—Hindoostan.	Borneo—Siam—Burmah.	None found.
TOPAZ—RUBY.	S. Am.--India--Sib.—Egypt.	Inferior in Germ. and Europe.	
AGATE, JASPER.	Asia—Southern Europe.	Many countries.	Small quantities found.
COAL.	Eng.—Scotland—U States.	Most countries.	Richmond.—Pittsburgh.—Baltimore.—Rhode Island.—On Susquehannah, Delaware, and Ohio Rivers.
SULPHUR.	Italy and volcanic countries.	Most countries. N. York. Vir.	
SALT.	Poland—Deserts Asia & Af.	Almost all countries.	
NITRE.	Egypt—Africa.	U. States and many countries.	Nitre caves of Ken. and Tenn.
MARBLE.	Most beautiful in Italy, Greece—Egypt and Siberia.	Most countries.	Penn.----Vermont.----Washington and New Haven, Con.—Stockbridge, Mass.—Virginia.
SLATE.	Eng.--Germ.--U. States, &c.	Most countries.	N.York.---N. Jer.---Penn.---Tenn.
FREE STONE.		Portland—England.	Newark.---Middletown, Ct. &c. On Potomac river, (*white.*)
GYPSUM, or Plaster of Paris.	France—Eng.--Nova Scotia.	U. States. Many countries.	New-York.

TABLE OF THE MOST CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS.

Mineral Springs.	*Most celebrated in Europe.*	*In the United States.*
HOT or WARM. Frequent in Volcanic countries.	Bristol, Buxton, and Matlock, Eng. Geysers, Icel.—Baden and Buda, Aust.	New-Lebanon, N. Y.—Virginia N. Carolina—Louisiana.
SULPHUREOUS.	Harrowgate, Eng. Aix la Chapelle, Ger. (*a very hot spring.*)	Virginia—York, Penn.—Ontario co and Ballston, N. Y.—Stafford, Conn.
AERATED, with fixed air.	Seltzer and Pyrmont, Ger.	Ballston and Saratoga, N. Y.
SALINE, or containing medicinal salts.	Epsom and Cheltenham, Eng.—Carlsbad and Seidlitz. Bohemia.	Saratoga and Ballston—Kentucky——Louisiana.
CHALYBEATE, or containing Iron.	Spa, Neth.—Pyrmont, Ger.—Brighton, Tunbridge, Eng. (*hot spring*) Bath, Eng.	Ballston.--Saratoga.--Schooley's Mtn. N. J.—Stafford, Con. & many places
MINERAL OIL OR TAR, used for diseases and in lamps.	South of Europe and England. Abundant in Persia and Siam.	Kentucky—Ohio— Pennsylvania—Seneca Lake, N. York.
SALT SPRINGS, containing common salt.	England, France, Germany, and most countries.	Common on Ohio R. and branches—Tenn.—Onondaga & Cayuga L. N.Y.

Questions on the Table of Minerals.

Where is copper most abundant—where else is it found, and what mines in the United States?

Give the same account of the other metals, iron, lead, tin, &c. and of the precious stones, the diamond, the topaz, ruby, &c. agate, jasper, &c.

Give a similar account of sulphur, coal, salt and nitre; of the principal building stones, marble, slate nd free stone, and of plaster of Paris.

Questions on Mineral Springs.

How are mineral springs divided?

What are the principal hot and warm springs in Europe? What in the United States?

Give the same account of the principal Sulphureous, Aerated, Saline and Chalybeate springs, and those of Mineral Oil.

Where are pure Salt Springs, which are used in making salt, found in Europe and the U. States?

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

471. Among savage nations there are no distinct trades, but each man builds his own hut, and makes for himself the few instruments, clothes, &c. which he uses.

472. Among civilized nations, each person usually attends only to one art or trade, except in Norway and Russia, where every family generally makes its own furniture, tools and clothes.

473. By the division of trades every thing can be made more easily and perfectly than among savages. Thus a man who makes *clothes* only, makes them better and more easily than if he attempted to make *boats* and *tools* also.

474. It is very difficult to till the ground, prepare our food, or make houses, clothing, and other things we need, without tools and instruments made of metal, such as ploughs, knives, &c.

475. The art of working metals is therefore the most important of all the mechanic arts, and is said to form half the employment of civilized men.

476. It is unknown to savages, and not well understood among barbarous nations, and they are therefore imperfect in all the arts of civilized life.

477. Among the half-civilized nations, particularly the Turks and Chinese, some branches of this art are well understood. It has been brought to the greatest perfection in Germany, England, France, and other countries of Europe.

478. Barbarous nations are not well acquainted with the art of tilling the ground. It is said that in China and Japan, it is better understood than among us.

479. The various arts practised among us and other civilized nations, for cooking and preserving grain, meat and other articles used for food, are scarcely known among savage nations. But it is remarkable that almost all nations, civilized and barbarous, have learned to make intoxicating liquors, usually from the juice of vegetables.

480. Most savage and barbarous nations form their clothing from the skins of animals. Some of these nations understand the art of making them soft and pliable like leather.

481. Some barbarous nations make a kind of felt for their covering; others, as in Polynesia, clothe themselves in mats, or in a kind of cloth resembling paper, made of the bark of trees. Some on the Eastern Continent are acquainted with the art of weaving cloth.

482. Among civilized and half-civilized nations, hemp, flax, cotton, wool and silk, are woven into various kinds of cloth, which are used for clothing and other important purposes.

483. We obtain the finest carpets and shawls from Turkey and Persia, and the manufacture of cloths from cotton and silk is best understood among the half-civilized nations of Asia.

484. The manufacture of cloths is also carried to a high degree of perfection in Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany.

485. These nations, with Holland, Switzerland and Italy, have supplied the greater part of the civilized world with cloths. Great Britain is most distinguished for the quantity & excellence of its cloth manufactures.

486. The people of the United States have been rapidly improving in the manufacture of cloths within a few years, especially in the northern states. Many kinds are now made as well as in Europe.

487. Most barbarous nations practice the art of *pottery* in some rude way. The Chinese porcelain, or china ware, was formerly superior to any found in Europe. It is now equalled only in France, Germany and England, which furnish most of the fine crockery we use.

488. The instruments used by us in the art of *building* are unknown among savages; and they generally live in rude huts, little better than those made by the beaver, and other animals.

489. The buildings of barbarous nations are not much better than those of savages; and it is only among civilized nations that this art is perfectly understood.

490. The arts of *navigation* and *printing* are unknown to savage and barbarous nations, and only imperfectly known to the Chinese and other half-civilized nations.

491. The Chinese, Japanese and Birmans cut out blocks of wood for printing each page in a book, which cannot be used for any other. Civilized nations print from moveable types, which may be used for many books in succession, and require much less labour.

492. *Painting* and *sculpture*, of a rude kind, are among the first arts learned by savages. They were used to convey information and preserve the history of events among the American Indians, especially the Mexicans.

493. They are carried to perfection only in Italy, and the most refined nations of Europe.

Questions.—Are there any distinct trades among savage nations? What change is made when men become civilized? What is the effect of this change? What is the most important art, and why? Is this art known to savage and barbarous nations? Is it known to half-civilized nations? What can you say of agriculture, or the art of tilling the ground? What nations understand the art of cooking and preserving food best? What nations make intoxicating liquors? What is the clothing of savage and barbarous nations, generally? What exceptions are there to this? What is the clothing of civilized nations? Where is the manufacture of the various kinds of cloth understood? Which are the principal manufacturing nations? What has been done in the U. States, as to manufactures? What nations understand pottery? What can you say of the buildings of savages? What of those in barbarous nations? What important arts are mentioned next, and to whom are they known? How do the Chinese print? What nations understand painting and sculpture? What nations excel in them?

CANALS.

494. Canals are artificial passages for water, usually made to unite two rivers or portions of the sea, for inland navigation.

495. They often pass under mountains, and often flow in aqueducts over rivers, being supplied with water from some higher stream or lake.

496. On the Nile, the Euphrates and the Rhine, for some distance above their mouths, canals are formed to drain the land, which answer the purposes of navigation.

497. In the Netherlands, they serve as roads, on which the people travel in boats through all parts of the country.

498. China is most distinguished for the length and size of its canals, some of which are large enough to receive ships. The Imperial Canal of China is 500 miles long, and at its termination in the Hoang Ho, one fifth of a mile wide.

499. The principal canals in Russia are from the Volga to the Neva and the Don. Connected with the great rivers of Siberia, they form an inland navigation, almost complete, from the Amour of Tartary and the Pacific Ocean, to the Baltic and Mediterranean Seas.

500. In Prussia there are canals which connect the Vistula with the Oder and the Elbe.

501. From the Baltic Sea, a canal is cut across the southern part of Denmark to the North Sea. The Rhone is also connected by several canals in France, with the Seine and the Loire. In this way there is an inland navigation from the Baltic to the Mediterranean.

502. The largest canal in France, and indeed in Europe, is the Canal Royal of Languedoc, 180 miles in length, from the Mediterranean to the river Garonne.

503. There are numerous canals in England and Scotland. Twenty-two of these connect the North Sea with the Irish Sea.

504. The Grand Trunk, uniting Liverpool by the rivers Mersey and Trent, to Hull, is 99 miles long. It has a branch of 90 miles to the Thames, and another of 40 to the River Severn.

505. In the United States, a number of canals, some of them 6 or 7 miles long, have been cut around the falls of our principal rivers. North Carolina contains two of this kind; Virginia twelve; New York two; and Massachusetts and New Hampshire, several more.

506. The greatest work of this kind, yet accomplished in our country, is the Grand Canal of New-York, extending 350 miles, from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. (*See map of the United States.*)

507. The longest canals now completed in the U. States are 1st, The Grand (or Erie) Canal of New York; 2d, the Union Canal, uniting the Schuylkill 70 miles with the Susquehannah; 3d, from L. Champlain to the Hudson, 64 miles; and from the Hudson to the Delaware, 64 miles; 4th, the Middlesex Canal from the Merrimac River to Boston, 30 miles.

Questions.—What are canals? How are they often constructed? What is the chief object of canals, at the mouths of some great rivers? What country is most distinguished for its canals? What is the length and size of the Imperial Canal of China? What places are connected by means of it? (*See the map.*) What are the chief canals of Russia, and what great inland navigation is nearly completed by them? Describe the course by inland waters, with two portages by land, from the Amour to the Baltic and the Mediterranean.

What canals in Prussia, and what seas are connected by them? What is the nearest water communication from the eastern part of the Baltic to the Rhone and other rivers of France? Which is the longest canal in France? What can you say of the canals of England and Scotland? Where is the Grand Trunk, what branches has it? What ports are thus connected? What are the most common canals in the United States? Which is the longest? What are the longest canals completed?

COMMERCE.

508. In almost every country the people are in want of some things found in other countries, while they have more of other things than they need; and this gives rise to *commerce*.

509. Thus in the United States we have more wheat and cotton than we need, and therefore we send it to other countries, in exchange for coffee, sugar and cloths, of which we are in want.

510. The commerce of savage nations is generally the exchange of one kind of goods for another. As this is not always convenient, civilized nations use money to exchange for every thing.

511. Thus, if our cotton is worth more than the cloth, &c. we obtain from Europeans, they give us money to pay the difference; and as the Chinese do not want our productions, we send the money to buy tea from them.

512. Gold, silver and copper coins are the money of civilized and half-civilized nations; but among savage and barbarous nations, beads, shells, or even grains of salt are used as money.

513. The arts of ship-building and navigation are well understood among civilized nations only, who are thus enabled to carry on commerce by sea, with all parts of the world.

514. The inhabitants of Turkey and Barbary, many of whom are Greeks, are the only half-civilized nations, who understand these arts in any considerable degree; and their commerce is chiefly on the Mediterranean Sea.

515. The Chinese, and other half-civilized nations, are so imperfectly acquainted with navigation and ship-building, that their commerce is chiefly in their own country, by means of rivers and canals.

516. In the dry and desert countries of Asia and Africa, commerce is chiefly carried on over land. The merchants travel with camels, in large bodies, called *caravans*, which go and return at certain periods. A similar trade is carried on over the Andes of S. America, with mules and llamas.

517. The trade of savage and barbarous nations is very limited, because they have little to give in exchange, and their ignorance of navigation prevents their going to any great distance from the land.

518. The most commercial nations of the world are Great Britain, the United States, France, Spain, Russia, Portugal, and the Netherlands.

519. The commerce of Spain, Portugal and Holland, which was chiefly with her colonies, has very much declined. That of Russia is rapidly increasing.

520. The ships of the United States, as well as those of Great Britain, go in great numbers, to every part of the world, and obtain its productions and manufactures, usually in exchange for those of their own country.

521. The amount of shipping from the ports of the United States is nearly equal to that of Great Britain, and exceeds that of any other nation whose commerce is known.

Questions.—Do men usually find all they want in their own country? What arises from this, and what example can you give? How is commerce carried on in savage and in civilized nations? Give an example. What kind of money is in use? What arts are important to commerce, and what nations understand them? What half-civilized nations understand these arts? What can you say of other half-civilized nations, and which are they? What means of internal commerce are there in China, India, and the Islands of Asia? (*See the map, and chapter on c n ls.*) Describe the commerce of Africa and other dry countries. Of South America.

What can you say of the trade of savage and barbarous nations? What are the most distinguished commercial nations of the world? What can you say of Spain and some others of these? Is the commerce of the United States and Great Britain extensive? How is the commerce of the United States, compared with that of other nations? Mention some of the principal articles we use, and where we must send to obtain them, and where the best can be procured; as coffee, cloths, oranges, porcelain, precious stones, metals, &c. (*See the account of productions, manufactures, &c.*)

LITERATURE.

522. The savage and barbarous nations of the world cannot write their languages, and have no books to teach or preserve what they know.

523. They can keep an account of events, only by drawing pictures of them, or by songs and stories, which they remember and teach to their children.

524. Among the Tartars, Arabs, Laplanders and other barbarous nations, these songs and stories are repeated in public to amuse large assemblies.

525. Savage and barbarous nations are ignorant of Astronomy, Philosophy, Geography, and even of Arithmetic; and many nations cannot count more than ten.

526. The half-civilized nations of Asia and Africa *write* their languages, and have books for teaching and preserving their knowledge.

527. They understand Arithmetic, and something of other parts of the Mathematics and Astronomy; but they know scarcely any thing of Philosophy, Chemistry, Geography and other sciences.

528. Most languages are written from the left hand of the page, across to the right, like ours; but the Arabic, Persian, and some other languages of Asia, are written from the right

to the left, and the Chinese, in columns from the top to the bottom.*

529. Among the civilized nations of the world, the sciences are well understood, and there are numerous books.

530. Great Britain, France and Germany, including part of Austria and Prussia, are most distinguished for learned men and discoveries in science. and from them most of our learning has been derived.

531. Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and Spain are respectable for science and learning, but Sweden holds the highest rank among these nations.

532. Portugal, Turkey, Poland, and Norway, are now less distinguished for learned men than any other parts of Europe.

533. Russia has been advancing for 100 years from a state of barbarism the sciences are now understood and cultivated in the principal towns and universities, and the Emperor does much to promote them.

534. Almost all the valuable knowledge of European nations is found in the United States; but the number of our learned men is far less than in many of them.

Questions.—What is a distinguishing characteristic of savage and barbarous nations? How do they keep an account of events? What is common among the Tartars and some other nations? What is the state of knowledge among savage and barbarous nations? What can you say of the languages and state of knowledge in half-civilized nations? How are most languages written?

In what nations are the sciences understood? What nations are now most distinguished for science? What is the state of Italy, Spain, Holland, &c.? In what countries of Europe is learning neglected? What can you say of Russia? How do the United States compare with European countries in learning?

EDUCATION.

535. In civilized countries, numerous universities and colleges are established, to give instruction in all branches of learning and science.

536. The number of instructors and students in the celebrated universities of Europe, is greater than in ours, the course of instruction more extensive, and the libraries much larger: but far less attention is paid to the conduct and improvement of the pupils.

* The whole number of languages known, is stated by Adelung, to be 3,000, of which 1,200 are in America.

537. There are also universities among half-civilized nations; but they are devoted to the instruction of their priests and public officers, in their religion and laws.

538. In many countries distinguished for their learned men, the common people are very ignorant, for want of schools; while in others, like the United States, which have not so many learned men, the common people are generally well educated.

539. The Chinese, Japanese and Birmans print books from blocks of wood, but in half-civilized nations generally, they are *written* on leaves or rolls of parchment, and are so expensive, that the rich only can buy them.

540. In civilized countries, books are printed from types, at a very cheap rate, and it is much more easy for the poor to obtain knowledge.

541. It is the remark of an European writer, concerning the United States, that "the great body of the American people is *better educated* than the bulk of *any* European community."

542. Our schools are so numerous, and instruction is so easily obtained, that few are found, at least in the northern parts of the United States, who cannot read and write, and information is constantly spread by books and newspapers.

543. Schools for the poor have been long established in Scotland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland, and the common people of these countries are generally taught to read and write.

544. In England the education of the common people is not so good; but numerous schools have been established within a few years for the education of the poor.

545. The common people of France are very ignorant. Those of Ireland in a much lower state. In Russia, Poland and Austria, the lower classes are generally slaves to the nobles, and almost barbarous. But all these countries have begun to establish schools for their instruction.

546. In most parts of Germany and the south of Europe, the poor are extremely ignorant, and are left without instruction.

547. In South America and the European colonies of the East and West Indies there are some men of education; but few schools are established, and the common people are very ignorant.

548. In the half-civilized nations of Asia and Africa, children of the higher classes learn to read and write. The poor are usually taught only some mechanic art.

Questions.—What institutions of learning are there among civilized nations? Compare those of Europe and the U. States. Are there similar institutions in half-civilized countries? Are the common people always well educated where there are many learned men? How do the books of half-civilized nations differ from ours? What effect has this on the state of learning?

What is the state of education in the U. States? What are the effects of schools among us? Where have public schools been long known? What is the state of education in England? What is the state of the common people in France—Ireland—Russia—Poland and Austria?—In the south of Europe? In South America and other colonies? What can you say of the schools of the half-civilized nations?

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF NATIONS.

FOOD.

549. The food of savage nations consists chiefly of fish and wild animals, with such fruits and nourishing vegetables as they can find.

550. Some tribes of South America and Africa, who are called *cannibals*, are accustomed to eat human flesh: and several in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, feast on the bodies of their enemies killed or taken in war.

551. Barbarous nations who lead a wandering life, like the Tartars, live principally on the milk and flesh of their cattle, sheep, camels and horses; but those who are more settled, like the inhabitants of Polynesia and Africa, depend chiefly on the fruits of the earth.

552. The half-civilized nations in the hot countries of Asia and Africa, live chiefly on rice and other vegetables; and the crowded population of Southern Asia renders food so scarce, that the poor are glad to eat mice, lizards, and even worms and insects.

553. In warm climates, wines made from the juice of grapes and the palm tree, with beer and other exhilarating liquors made of rice and other vegetables, are the principal drinks.

554. In temperate and cold countries, more animal food is used, with spirituous liquors distilled from grain and fruits, and among the Tartars, even from milk.

555. In the countries near the polar circles, flesh or fish is the principal food of the inhabitants; and among the Greenlanders, Esquimaux, and other nations living near the sea, the oil extracted from whales, seals, and other marine animals, is much used for food.

556. In these countries, grain and vegetables are so scarce,

that they often grind the bark of trees to make bread, and in some parts even their cattle are fed on fish, for want of grass or vegetables.

557. In America flesh is the principal food of all classes; but in Europe, the poor subsist chiefly on vegetables and fish.

558. *Tea* is the most common drink in China and Japan, and *coffee*, in Arabia, Turkey and Persia.

559. Both tea and coffee are much used in Europe and North America; but *matte*, or the tea of South America, is generally used in the southern parts of that country.

Questions.—What is the principal food of savage nations? Mention some of these nations. Are there any nations who eat human flesh? What is the food of barbarous nations generally? What of half-civilized nations? Mention some of them. What drinks are common in warm climates? What kind of food and drink are most common in cold countries? What is the principal food in the countries near the polar circle? Are vegetables abundant in these countries? What are the kinds of food most used in America and Europe? In what countries are tea and coffee the most common drinks? What are common in America?

DRESS AND ORNAMENTS.

560. In warm climates, savage and barbarous nations are usually almost naked; and the poor, even in half-civilized countries, wear very little clothing.

561. The skins of animals are generally used for clothing, among savage and barbarous nations.

562. The Tartars dress in horse hides, and many of the Asiatics and Africans, and even of the Russians, in sheep skins, with the wool turned inwards in winter, and outwards in summer.

563. The people of Polynesia, and some other barbarous countries, dress in mats of reeds or straw, or in cloth made of bark.

564. Civilized and half-civilized nations, and some of the barbarous nations of Africa, dress in cloths of linen, cotton, silk and woollen.

565. Cotton and silk are most used in warm countries; linen and woollen in colder climates; and in very cold countries, furs are used in addition.

566. The dress of the half-civilized nations of Asia and Africa, is generally a robe, with a close vest, large drawers, and a turban or cap on the head: and females are covered from head to foot with a thick veil, which conceals the whole face except the eyes.

567. Civilized nations generally have a tight dress for males, and a loose flowing dress for females. They are made in

in tents of felt or cloth, which they remove from place to place. (*See p.* 135 *and* 141.)

578. Some barbarous nations in warm climates, especially in Polynesia, build very neat huts of canes, lined and covered with mats.

579. The houses of the higher classes in Europe and Asia, are usually of brick or stone, and in the warm countries, are built with an open court or square in the centre, and with flat roofs.

580. In Asia, and in Poland, Ireland, Portugal and some other parts of Europe, the habitations of the poor are miserable cottages formed or plastered with clay, and thatched with leaves or straw; and far inferior to the *poorest* usually seen in our own country. These have usually but one room for all the family, and often no floor or bed, but the ground covered with straw.

581. Among savage and barbarous nations, and even in Ireland, Poland and Russia, the cattle and other beasts often live in the same room with the family to which they belong. In the countries on the Mediterranean, the lower story of the house is commonly used as a stable.

582. The Asiatics have little furniture in their houses, as they are accustomed to sit, eat and sleep on a part of the floor, which is made higher than the rest, and covered with carpets.

Questions.—What account is given of the habitations of savage nations? How are they built in the frozen regions? What are those of wandering barbarians? Of the Australasians and the Siamese? (*See p* 144 *and* 149.) What in warm climates, among barbarous nations? What can you say of the houses of the rich in Europe and Asia? What of those of the poor, compared with those of our country? Where are cattle kept among barbarous nations? In the countries on the Mediterranean? How do the Asiatics sit and sleep?

STATE OF SOCIETY.

583. Among Christian nations, the sick, the aged, and the feeble are taken care of, and there are numerous hospitals and asylums for the distressed.

584. In Pagan and Mahometan countries, such institutions are scarcely known, and the poor and unfortunate are not usually treated with kindness.

585. Among Pagans, it is common to leave a person to drown or perish, without trying to assist him; and the Tartars, and many savage nations, are accustomed to leave the sick, the deformed and the aged, even their own parents and children, to perish in solitary places.

586. The Christian religion requires men to be kind and benevolent to all, of every nation; and among Christian nations, even enemies, taken in war, are usually treated with kindness.

587. Mahometans think it right to injure or kill any person of another religion; and among Mahometan and Pagan nations, those taken in war are made slaves, or cruelly treated.

588. Among civilized nations the laws do not allow private revenge; but in savage and barbarous nations, each man revenges himself, by killing or injuring those who offend him.

589. In all savage and barbarous countries, females are obliged to carry burdens and perform the most severe labours, while the men are sleeping or amusing themselves.

590. In China they are often obliged to drag the plough; in Greenland they fish with their husbands at sea; and even in Germany, Sweden, and other parts of Europe, they are accustomed to labour in the field.

591. Among half-civilized nations females are regarded as slaves, of no use but to serve and amuse their husbands, especially in Mahometan countries. In China, Java, Circassia, and almost all barbarous and savage nations, they are bought and sold as wives, without their own consent.

592. In most half-civilized countries, females receive no instruction, except in music, dancing and embroidery; they are not permitted to converse with men even of their own families; and they are often treated with the greatest cruelty by their husbands.

593. The inhabitants of Thibet and some of the Asiatic Islands, are the only half-civilized people who treat females with respect and kindness.

594. In Hindoostan and China great numbers of infants, particularly females, are destroyed every year, from the poverty of the people, or as an act of religious worship.

Questions.—Where do we find hospitals and asylums for the distressed? What parts of the world are Christian? (*See Chart.*) Are there such institutions in Pagan and Mahometan countries? Mention these countries. How are the sick and ged trated among the Tartars? How are prisoners taken in war treated among Christian nations? How among Mahometans and Pagans? In what nation is revenge forbidden? How are females treated in savage and barbarous nations? How are they employed in China, and other countries mentioned? How are they regarded among half-civilized nations? What instruction and treatment do they receive? In what half-civilized countries are females treated kindly? In what countries are infants destroyed?

COMPARATIVE TABLES

OF RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, CITIES AND COUNTRIES, UNIVERSITIES, LIBRARIES AND MISSIONARY STATIONS, ACCENTED FOR PRONUNCIATION.

NOTE.—*The names marked with an asterisk (*) are not found on the map. Those in Italic belong to the Western continent, and those in Roman letters to the Eastern.*

Rules for Pronunciation.

Ou is usually pronounced as *oo*, as in Amour, Toulouse, Rouen, Mourzouk, &c.; *ei* and *ie* as *ee*, as in Kiel, Kiev, Dnieper, Dniester, Niemen, Liege, Tangier, and Drontheim, &c.: *i* as *e*, in Trieste, Mobile, Guayaquil, St. Augustine, Porto Rico, &c.: *a* as *aw* as in Raleigh, Altamaha, Ottawa, Wabash; *ae* as *a*, in Haerlem; *ua* as *wa*, in Guayaquil, Guatimala, &c.; *eau* as *o*, in Bordeaux, &c.; *ch* as *k*, in Munich, Zurich, Bucharest, Cherson, Mocha, Chiapa, Chimborazo; *g* is silent in Bologna, Cologne, Cagliari; Schuylkill is pronounced Schoolkill; Leipsic, Lipesic; Marseilles, Marsails.

RIVERS IN THE ORDER OF THEIR LENGTH.

First Class.	miles.	*Third Class.*		*Fifth Class.*	
Am'a son	4000	Dan'ube	1600	Sen e gal'	900
Mis sis sip'pi	3000 to	Gan'ges		Sut'ledge	
Mis sou'ri	4000	O ri no'co		Ji'hon	
Second Class.		*Ma dei'ra*		*Clark's River*	
Vol'ga	above	*To can'tins*		*Lew'is' River*	
Nile	2100	*La Plate'*		*Mull no'mah*	
Ki ang-ku		*Red River*	1500	*Sa la'do*	800
Ni'ger (prob.)		*Co lum'bia*		*N'egro*	
Ar kan saw		*Nel'son's River*		*To pay'os*	
Macken'zies R.		Eu phra'tes		Don	
Rio-del-Nor'te		Burram poo'ter		Ti'gris	
St. Law'rence		*Fourth Class.*		Go da ver y	
Rio de la-Plata		In'dus	1300	*Sixth Class.*	
(with the Paraguay.)	abo't	Ir'ra wad y	1200	Rhine	700
	2000	*Ten nes see'*	1100	*Church'ill*	
Ho ang-ho		*Yellow stone*		Krist'na	650
A'mour		*St. Fran cis'co*		*Po to'mac*	
Yen i se'i		*Xin'gu*		*Cum'ber land*	
Mecon, or		*Colo rad'do N.A.*		*O sage'*	600
Cam bo'di a		*Ohi'o*	1000	Dnies'ter	
O'by		Dnie'per		Or'ange	
Le'na		*Ura guay*		Gam'bia	
		Pil co may'o			

Seventh Class.	miles.
James	550
Ot ta wa'	500
Al ta ma ha'	
Ap'pa la chic'o la	
Wa'bash	
Yu pu'ra	
Dwi'na	
Dwi'na or Du'na	
Elbe	
Rhone	
Loire	
Eighth Class.	
Ne'va and Volkof	450
Nie'men	
Pet cho'ra	
Ta'gus	
Vis'tu la	
Al a ba'ma	
Pedee'	
San tee'	
Tom big'bee	
Savan'nah	
Sus que han'nah	
A pure'	
Con nect'i cut	400
Al'le ga ny	
G. Ken ha'way	
Il li nois'	
Bog	
Save	
Ol'iphant's	
O'der	
Ninth Class.	
Drave	350
Dou'ro	
E'bro	
Gua di a'na	
Po	320
Cape Fear	
Ro an oke'	
Hud'son	
We'ser	
Ga ronne'	300
Glom'men	
Gua'dal quiv ir	
Mayne	
Tor'ne a	
Del'a ware	

Tenth Class.		Sev'ern	
Seine	280	*Housatonic*, Ct.	150
Mo non ga he'la		*A ar, Swit.	
Pe nob'scot	250	*An dro scog'gin*	140
Dahl		*Schuyl'kill*	
She nan do'ah		*Sci o'to*	
*Inn, Ger.		*Mo'hawk*	
Ya zoo'	200	*Gen e see'*	130
Ad'ige, It.		*Rap pa han'nock*	
Mer'rimack		Ar'no, It.	100
Mi a'mi		*Twelfth Class.*	
Lick'ing		*Reuss, Swit.	80
Eleventh Class.		*Le'high*	75
Thames, Eng.	180	*On'ion, Vt.*	70
Ti'ber		*Pas sa'ick, N. J.*	65
Shan'non	170	*Mer'sey, Eng.	50
Ken ne beck'			

Questions.—Mention the rivers of the first class in order. Where is the source of the Amazon, through what countries does it pass, and where does it empty? Give the same account of the Mississippi and Missouri. Which division of the earth contains them? Give the same account of other classes of rivers. Which is the largest river of Europe? of Asia? of Africa? of America?

CITIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR POPULATION.

CITIES OF THE FIRST RANK.

FIRST CLASS.		FOURTH CLASS.		Fifth Class—*Continued.*		Sixth Class—*Continued.*	
Pe'kin	1,500,000	Vi en'na	250,000	*Phi la del'phia*	150, 00	Cork	100,000
Jed'do	1,500,000	Lis'bon	250,000	Ly'ons	150,000	Tocat	100,000
Lon'don	1,300,000	Dub'lin	224,000	Ian il'la	150,000	Tau'ris	100,000
Hang-tcheou	1,100,000	Hy'dra bad	200,000	*Rio Ja nei'ro*	150,000	Um'me ra poo'ra	100,000
SECOND CLASS.		A lep'po	200,000	SIXTH CLASS.		La hore	100,000
Nan'kin	800,000	Is pa han'	200,000	Man'chester	130,000	A dri a no'ple	100,000
Can'ton	800,000	Bu ka'ri a	200,000	Rome	130,000	He rat'	100,000
Pa'ris	800,000	Am'ster dam	200,000	Ed'in burgh	130,000	Can'da har	100,000
Cal cut'ta	800,000	Ber'lin	200,000	Da mas'cus	130,000	Fez	100,000
Ma dras'	800,000	Mos'cow	200,000	Tu'nis	130,000	Scn'na ar	100,000
Constan ti ne'ple	580,000	Tom buc'too	200,000	Mi lan'	120,000	*St. Sal'vador*	100,000
Ben a'res	580,000	FIFTH CLASS.		Ham'burg	120,000	Smyr'na	100,000
Me a'co	500,000	*New York*	160,000	Liv'er pool	120,000	Co pen ha'gen	90 to 100,000
THIRD CLASS.		Pa ler'mo	160,000	Mar seilles'	110,000	Bor deaux'	
Su rat'	400,000	Ma drid'	160,000	War'saw	110,000	Rou en'	
Del'hi	400,000	Cash'mere	160,000	Ven'ice	110,000	Bar ce lo'na	
Cai'ro	400,000	Moor she da'bad	160,000	Bir'ming ham	110,000	Se ville'	
Na'ples	300,000	Bom bay'	160,000	Tu'rin	110,000	Bag'dad	
Pe'ters burgh	300,000	Glas'gow	150,000	Su ra ker'ta [in Java]	105,000		
Pat'na	300,000	Poo'nah	150,000				
Luck'now	300,000	*Mex'i co*	150,000	*Ha van'nah*	100,000		

SEVENTH CLASS.		EIGHTH CLASS.		Eighth Class--*Continued.*		Ninth Class—*Continued.*	
Bris'tol		*Bal'ti more*		Te'her an		Lem'burg	
*Leeds, Eng.	85,000	Lim'er ick		Stras'burg	50,000	Ke'sho	
Al giers'		Gren a'da	65,000	*New Or'leans*		Prome	
Prague		Sera'i		*Nor'wich, Eng.		St. Sal'vador, af.	
Ca'bul	80,000	Bo logn'a		NINTH CLASS.		*San ta Fe Bo-go'ta*	
Mo roc'co		Ant'werp		Pest	48,000	*St. Jago de Cuba*	
Er'se rum		*Ghent, Neth.		Ba ta'vi a		*Poto'si*	
Brus'sels		Frank'fort		Dant'zic		*Gua ti ma'la*	40,000
Bres'law	75,000	Agra		Mu'nich	46,000	Or'leans	
*Gen o'a		*Buen os Ayres'*	60,000	So phi'a		Tri este'	
Stock'holm		Mo'sul		Bur'sa		*Shef-field, E.	
Flor'ence		Plym'outh		*Bos'ton*		*Not'ting ham	
Nantes, Fr.		*Rot'ter dam, N.		Dres'den		Kiev	
O por'to		Va len'cia		Hague		*Greenwich, E.	
Ca'diz		Kon'igs berg	55,000	Ports'mouth	45,000	Bas so'ra	
Sa lon'i ki		Bu'cha rest		Ab er deen'		Je ru'sa lem	
Quito—Pu eb'la	70,000	Mal' a ga		Mes si'na		*Bath, Eng.	38,000
As tra chan'		Shi'ras		Ca ta'ne a, Sic.			
Me'qui nez		Leg horn'		Sar a gos'sa			
Tou louse'		Gon'dar	50,000	*Gua nax ua'to*			
Lisle		*Sant i a'go*		*Ca rac'cas*	40,000		
Li'ma		Treb i zond'		A'mi ens, Fr.			

TENTH CLASS.

Bré men	37,000
Leip'sic	36,000
Ri'ga	
New'castle	35,000
Mont pe'lier	
Rel'fast	
Cor do'va, Sp.	
O des'sa	
Tu'la	
Cag li a'ri	
Jan'ina, Tur.	
Rangoon'	
Chin Yahg	
*Rheims, Fr.	34,000
Pres' burg	
*Kingston, Jam.	33,000
Zac a te'cas	
Cus'co	32,000
Se ringa pa tam'	
*Wa'ter ford, Ir.	30,000
York	
Hull	

*Leicester, Eng.	30,000
Dun dee'	
St. Juan (Porto Rico)	
Charcas—Cuy-a'ba	
Charleston	
Se'go—Ley den	
Mog a doré	
Al ex an'dri a	
Da mi et'ta	
*Tar'sus	
Bel grade'	
Con stan ti'na	
Ir kutsk'	
Cron'stadt	
Mag'de burgh	
Cler mont', Fr.	
Avignon	
Tou lon'	
Val la do'lid	
Car tha ge'na, S.	
Versailles, Fr.	29,000

ELEVENTH CLASS.

Gen e'va	25,000
Cra'cow	
Lu beck'	
A bo'mey	
To le'do	
To pay an'	
Gua man'ga, (Peru)	
Mont re al'	
Carthage'na, S. A.	
Jas'sy	
Wil'na	
To bolski'	
Brest	
Han'over	
Got'ten burg	
O'ren burg	24,000
Cu'ma na	
Ar e qui'pa, Per.	
*Dun kirk	
*Chat'ham, En.	

*Kil kenny, Ir.	24,000
Al to'na	
Guay a quil'	22,000
Ma ra cay'bo	
Rat'is bon	
Ha'vre	
*Co'ventry, En.	21,000
Per nam bu'co	
Tours	
Hàer'lem	
La paz'	
Par a ma ri'bo	
Cu en'co—Villa Ri'ca	
Cape Hen'ry	20,000
Men do'sa	
*Mo de'na, It.	
Mec'ca	
Mo'cha	
Sil is'tri a	
Tef'lis	

TWELFTH CLASS.

Perth	19,000	*St. Paul*	15,000	*Sin a lo' a*	9,000
Zante'	19,000	*Hal i fax*	15,000	Dront'heim	
St. Juan Frontera	19,000	Car lisle', Eng.	15,000	Nor'kop ing	
*Greenock	19,000	Cam'bridge, En.	15,000	*Port' land*, U. S.	
*Dort	19,000	Co im'bra	15,000	*Sta' broeck*	8,000
Quebec'	18,000	Trip'o li	15,000	*Alex an'dria*, U.S.	"
Mour zouk	18,000	Tomsk	15,000	*Newark*, U. S.	
Ox'ford	18,000	Bil bo'a	14,000	Mus' cat	
Cape'town	18,000	St. Ubes	14,000	*New' port*, R. I.	
Ber'gen	18,000	Sal a man' ca	13,000	*Trux il' lo*, Ven.	
*Luc'ca, It.	17,000	Sid ney Cove	13,000	*Sa van' nah*	
Berne, Swit.	17,000	*Sa' lem*	13,000	*George' town*	
O ro pe' sa	17,000	*Al ba ny*	13,000	*Por' to Ca vel' lo*	
Syracuse	17,000	*Rich' mond*	13,000	*New Ha' ven*, Ct.	7,000
*Cho lu'la, Mex.	16,000	*Prov' i dence*	13,000	*Pitts' burgh*	
Ver a Cruz	16,000	Ma lac' ca	12,000	Kiel	
Lon'don der ry	16,000	*Pan' ama*	12,000	El si nore'	
Ro set'ta	16,000	*St. Salvador*, Guat.	12,000	Pe gu	
Cin cin na ti	16,000	*Wash ing' ton*,	12,000	*Ports'mouth*, N.H.	
Val la do lid, Mex.	16,000	Ath'ens	12,000		
Mon te Vi de' o	16,000	Tan gier'	12,000		

LARGE TOWNS.

Nan tuck' et		
Peters' burgh, Va.		7,000
New bury port		
Hart' ford		
Lancaster, Penn.		
New Brun' wick		
Le' on		
Cob'be		6,000
Me di' na		
New' bern		
Mar ble head'		
Lynch' burg		
Fred' er ick town		
Jud'da		
Lex'ing ton, Ken.		5,000
Wil'ming ton, Del.		
Hud'son, N. Y.		
Troy, N. Y.		
St. Au gus tine'		

Questions.

Mention the cities of the first class in order. In what country and what part of it is Pekin? Describe its situation, *i. e.* on what sea or river, or whether inland; and so of other classes and cities. What large divisions of the world have cities in this class, and what is the proportion of each? Give the same account of each class. Which is the largest city of Europe, and of what class? Of Asia? Of Africa? Of N. America? Of S. America?

SMALL TOWNS.		COLLEGES.	*Students.*
Up'sal		Ox'ford	4600
Fah'lan	4700	Cam'bridge, Eng.	4700
Chris'tian sand		Ed' in burgh	2010
Lou'isville, Ky.		Glas' gow	1400
St. Louis, Miss.	4500	Up' sal	1200
San ta Fe', Mex.		Got' tin gen	1545
Free'town		Co pen ha' gen	700
Au gus' ta, Geo.	4500	*New Ha' ven*, Con.	335
St. George, Ber.		*Cam' bridge*, Mass.	267
Nash' ville, Ten.	4000	Ab er deen' 3 to	400
New Lon' don		*Sche nec' tady*, N. Y.	209
Co lum' bia, S. C.		*Wil' liams town*, Ms.	85
St. Johns, Nfd.	3000	*Han' o ver*, N. H.	165
York, Can.		*Prov' i dence*, R. I.	97
King' ston, Can.		*Chap el Hill'*, N. C.	160
Nor' wich, Con.	2900	*New York'*,	140
Ral' leigh, N. C.	2700	*Lex' ing ton*,	138
Wil' ming ton, N. C.	2600	*Prince' ton*, N. J.	127
Liv' er pool, N. Sc.		*Prince Ed' ward*	104
Mo bile', Alab.	2000	*Bruns' wick*, Maine	110
Chil i co'the, Oh.		*Mid' dle bu ry*, Vt.	87
Natch' ez, Miss.		*Co lum' bi a*, S. C.	120
Mil'ledge ville, Ge.	2000	*Clin' ton*, N. Y.	107
Pen sa co' la		*Am'herst*, Mass.	209
Knox' ville, Ten.		*Washington*, Con.	88
		Bur ling' ton, Vt.	44

LIBRARIES.	*Vols.*
Rome (Vatican)	500,000
Munich (Royal)	400,000
Paris (Royal)	800,000
Do. Manuscripts	70,000
Petersburgh (Im.)	300,000
Vienna (Imp.)	300,000
Gottingen, Un.	200,000
Copenhagen (R.)	270,000
Dresden (Royal)	150,000
Berlin (Royal)	200,000
Bologna Un.	150,000
Madrid (Royal)	100,000
Cambridge, Un.	100,000
Edinburgh, Un.	50,000
Dublin, Un.	50,000
Upsal, Un.	40,000
Cambridge, Un.	25,000
Philadelphia	22,000
Boston (Atheh.)	21,000
Buenos Ayres	20,000
New York Lib.	15,000
Charleston Lib.	13,000
Baltimore Lib.	10,000
Washington, (Co.)	8,000
Princeton, Coll.	8,000
Yale College	9,000

MISSIONARY STATIONS. *From Miss. Reg'r.* 1825.			
COUNTRIES,	*Sta.*	m. s	tchs
W. Africa	19	26	23
S. Africa and Isl.	30	57	7
Siberia	1	3	
East Indies	95	181	269
Australasia	35	63	93
Polynesia			
W. Indies	59	104	
Guiana,			
N. Am. Indians	35	88	36
Med. Bl. & Ca. S.	7	30	
Total,	281	552	428
Miss. Societies.			
London, 1821		74	43
Method. Eng.		71	160
Church, Eng.		39	51
Baptist, Eng.		28	19
Moravians		86	
Am. Board, 1823		35	30
Netherlands		10	
Scotch		15	
Am. Union, 1822		7	15
Am. Baptist, 1823		5	
Other Societies		17	17
Total,		387	325

MOUNTAINS IN THE ORDER OF THEIR HEIGHT.

First Class.	Feet.
Him'ma leh Mts.	
*—Da wa la ge'ri	27,677
Second Class.	
Him'ma leh Mts.	
——2d peak	25,659
——13th peak	22,217
Chim bo ra' zo	21,440
Man'flos (Chi.) / *Chil lan'*	20,000
Third Class.	
Vol. Co to pax' i / *Mou na Ka' ah* [Owhyhee]	18,000
Mt. E li' as / *V. Popocat'apetl* / Caucasus.	17,000
Fourth Class.	
Vol. Pichin'ca / Mt. Blanc, Alps. / Mt. Ro'sa. do. / *Geesh, [Abyss] / *Eg'ment [N.Z]	15,000

Fifth Class.	
Mt. Fair' weather	14,900
*M. Ophir [Sum] / Mt. At'las	13,000
Rock'y Mts. h'stpeak	12,500
Peak Ten e riffe'	12,200
Sixth Class.	
Si er' ra Ne va- da [Spain] / Perdu', Pyrenees	11,800
Mt. Et'na / Al tai' an Mts.	11,000
Snow Mts. [Afr.] / M. Cen is', Alps	10,000
*Vol. of Bour'bon	10,000
Seventh Class.	
City of Qui'to / Mt. Ar' a rat / Lebanon Mt.	9,500
St. Goth'ard, Alps	9,000
Car pa'thi an / *V Du' i da [Gui] / *Mts. of Gon'dar / Dof ra field Mts.	8,000

Eighth Class.	
*Blue Mts. [Jam.] / *City of Mex'ico* / *City of Pu eb'la* / *Pi'co [Azores]	7000
Olym'pus [Tur.]	6,000
White Mts. [Wash.]	6,634
*Blaa serk [G'rd]	6,000
Ce vennes' Sansi	6,300
Mt. Heck'la	5,000
Mt. Ida, [Tur.]	5,000
Ninth Class.	
Moosehil'lock [N.H.]	4,500
Mts. Ven e zue'la	4,500
Ben Nev'is [Scot.]	4,300
Saddle Mts. Mass.	4,000

Green Mts. / *——Mansfield* / Cairn go' rum [Sc.] / Gauts / *Table Mtn.* [S. C.]	4000
Ot ter-peak [Vir.]	3,900
Cats'kill Mt. [N. Y.]	3,800
Mt. Ve su' vi us	3,700
*Snowdon [Wales] / Ta'ble Mt. [S. Af.]	3500
Mont ser rat' [Sp.] / *Gr. M. As cut ney*	3300
Tenth Class.	
*Cats'kill Mts.	
——*White face*	2,600
Eleventh Class.	
*Mt. Tom, [Mass.]	1,500
Twelfth Class.	
Mt. Ho'lyoke [Mass.]	1,250

Questions.—Mention the mountains of the first class in order. In what country and in what part of it is each found? Give the same account of the other classes. Which are the loftiest mountains in Europe? Asia? Africa? N. America? S. America?

COUNTRIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR POPULATION.

Above 100 *millions.*

A'sia	586 mil.
Emp. of China	293 ‘
Eu'rope	214 ‘
Chi'na	250 ‘
Hin doos tan'	120 ‘
Af' rica	10[illegible] ‘

From 10 *to* 100 *millions.*

Russia in Eur.	52 ‘
A mer'i ca	35 ‘
France	32 ‘
Aus'tria	30 ‘
E. India Isles'	27 ‘
Ton'kin	23 ‘
Italy	21 ‘
K. of G. Brit'ain	21 ‘
N. Amer'i ca	20 ‘
S. Amer'i ca, Ja pan'	15 ‘
Mo roc' co	14 ‘
East Per' sia	14 ‘
Ger' man States	13 ‘
England&Wales, Thibet	12 ‘
Bir'man Empire	11 ‘
Ara'bia	12 ‘
Spain, Prussia, West Per'sia, Tur'key in Asia	11
Asi at'ic Russia or Siberia	11 ‘

From 5 *to* 10 *millions.*

United States	10 ‘
Turkey in Eur.	9 1-2 ‘
K. of Naples, *Mex' ico*, Ire'land	7 ‘
Chinese Tartary	6 1-2 ‘
Neth'erlands	5 1-2 ‘

From 2 *to* 5 *millions.*

Bra zil'	4 ‘
Abyssin'ia	4 ‘
K. of Sar din'ia, E'gypt, Tu'nis	4 ‘
Ba va'ria, Po'land	3 1-2 ‘
Portugal	3 ‘
Swe'den	2,500,000
La Pla' ta	2,500,000
Al giers'	2,500,000
Scot'land	2,100,000

From 1 *to* 2 *millions.*

Den' mark, Switz'erland	1,900,000
Trip'o li	1,500,000
Wur'temburg, *New York*, Han'over, Saxony	1,400,000
Tuscany, *Gua ti ma' la*	1,200,000
Pennsylvania, *Virginia*	1,100,000
Chi' li	1,100,000

From 1-2 *to* 1 *million*

Nor' way	1,000,000
N. Caro li' na	640,000
O hi' o, *Ken tuck' y*, *Massachu'setts*, *S. Caroli' na*	500,000
Can' a da	500,000.
From 100,000 *to*	500,000
Ten nes see', *Ma' ry land*	400,000
Geor' gi a	340,000
Maine	298,000
New Jer' sey, *Con nect i' cut*	270,000
N. Hamp'shire, *Ver' mont*	240,000
Lou is i a' na, *In di an' a*	150,000
Al a ba' ma	127,000

Below 100,000.

Rhode Island	83,000
Mis sis sip' pi	75,000
Del a ware	72,000
Mis sou' ri	66,000
Il li nois'	55,000
Co lum' bi a Dis.	30,000

☞The population of the U. States is given for 1820, in round numbers.

EXTENT OF COUNTRIES, WITH THEIR POPULATION TO A SQUARE MILE.

Above 1 million.

	Inhab. to 1 sq. mile.	*Square miles.*
ASIA	36	16 mil.
AMERICA	2	15 ‘
AFRICA	9	11 ‘
N. AMERICA	3	7 ‘
S. AMERICA	2	‘
Russia in Asia	2	6 ‘
Emp. of China	65	4 1-2 ‘
AUSTRALASIA & POLYNESIA	1	4
EUROPE	71	3 ‘
U. States & Ter.	4	2 1-2 ‘
Chin. Tartary	3	2 ‘
China	166	1 1-2 ‘
Russia in Eu.	35	
Hindoostan	120	1 ‘
United States	10	

From 100,000 to 1 *million.*

Arabia	13	900,000
Tur. in Asia	22	500,000
Persia	24	450,000
Abyssinia	13	
E. of Tonkin	76	300,000
Morocco	46	
Austria	114	262,000
France	149	215,000
Spain	61	
Em. of Japan	83	
Tur. in Eur.	53	180,000
Sweden	14	
Tripoli	6	
Egypt	22	
Norway	6	160,000
N. W. Ter. U. S.		140,000
K. G. Brit.	181	119,000
Prussia	109	106,000

From 50,000 *to* 100,000.

German Sts.	132	98,000
Algiers	28	89,000
Tunis	57	70,000
Italy	300	
Virginia	17	64,000
Georgia	6	60,000
Missouri	1	
Eng. & Wales	207	58,000
Illinois	1	52,000

From 40,000 *to* 50,000.

Louisiana	3	43,000
N. Carolina	13	
Poland	73	
New York	31	45,000
Alabama	3	
Mississippi	2	
Pennsylvania	24	
Kentucky	13	42,000
Nap. & Sic.	164	
Tennessee	10	40,000
Ohio	15	
Portugal	75	

From 10,000 *to* 40,000.

Indiana	4	37,000
Maine	9	32,000
Scotland	70	30,000
Michigan Ter.		
Ireland	230	
Bavaria	118	28,000
S. Carolina	18	
Netherlands	229	24,000
Denmark	86	22,000
Switzerland	105	18,000
Hanover	100	14,000
Maryland	29	

10,000 *and below.*

Vermont	23	10,000
N. Hampshire	26	9,500
New Jersey	34	8,300
Wurtemburg	172	8,200
Saxony	194	7,200
Massachusetts	72	7,200
Connecticut	58	4,700
Delaware	34	2,400
Rhode Island	61	1,350

Questions.—What countries have above 100 millions of inhabitants? Which is the largest, and which the least of this class? What great divisions of the earth are in it? Are there any countries in this class belonging to the W. Continent? Describe each class in the same manner.

Give a similar account of countries in the order of their size. What country has 200 people to a square mile? above 150? from 100 to 150? from 50 to 100? Which are the most thickly settled of the U. States?

REVENUE.*		*Dollars.*
Gt. Britain		270 mill.
France		160 "
Russia, Austria	about	100 "
Netherlands, Prussia		30 "
Spain		26 "
United States	1825	25 "
Portugal		7 "
Turkey		15 "
K. of Naples		12 "
K. of Sardinia, Sweden, Denmark		6 to 7
Roman States		
Tuscany		2 1-2 "
Switzerland		155,000

Questions.—What civilized country has the largest revenue? What next to it? What others have more than the United States? What is the revenue of the United States? What countries have less?

* *From Suppl. to Encyc. Brit.*

ARMY.		*in war.*	*in peace.*
Emp. of China	*Men.*	800,000	
Russia	1819	700,000	
France	1818	560,000	140,000
Great Britain		450,000	91,000
Austria		- - - -	250,000
Prussia	1805	250,000	150,000
Persia, Turkey		150,000	
Portugal	1803	80,000	
K. of Sardinia		- - - -	30,000
Netherlands, Bavaria, Sweden		- - - -	40,000 to 50,000
Denmark		40,000	24,000
Switzerland	1815	30,000	
Tuscany		30,000	
Hanover		20,000	
Saxony		- - - -	12,000
Norway		10,000	
United States		- - - -	6,000

Q.—What civilized country has the largest number of soldiers? What others above 200,000? How many in Turkey & Persia? What countries have from 30,000 to 100,000? What less than 30,000?

NAVY.		*Ships.*
*Great Britain	1817	1091
Russia	1820	265
France	1819	97
Spain	1814	80
United States		70
Turkey	1806	67
*Denmark	1803	55
*Sweden	1808	58
Netherlands		36
Portugal		18
Naples		16

* *Much reduced.*

Q.—What nation has the largest navy, and what the next? What two others have more ships of war than the U. States? What nations fewer?

NOTE.—The subjects of these tables are so variable, and the statements of the best authorities so imperfect and often contradictory, that it is found impracticable to render them more complete or accurate.